SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1852. NO. 67.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Office of Secretary of State.

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.

THOMAS SETTLE, JR. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, *Vice* President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1852. 21—

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852: 54—

ISAAC PROCTER,

(Successor to the late Firm of Oliver and Procter.)

Merchant Tailor,

AT the old Stand, "UGLY ROW, opposite the "GIRAFFE," five doors below Williams, Haywood & Co's Drug Store, has recently returned from the Northern Cities, (purchased) and has received a large and (all say) well selected assortment of goods in his line which, (from the universally acknowledged reputation of the establishment) he deems it entirely unnecessary to enumerate; but will simply say his assortment comprises every article belonging to the wardrobe of a gentleman.

In addition to his complete stock of unmanufacfured goods, he has a fine assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, of his own and foreign manufacture—all of which he would be pleased to exhibit, free of charge.

With sincere thanks to the patrons of the old firm, and of their "successor," he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to give them entire satisfaction.

Gentlemen who are disposed to patronize the North, in preference to those who surround their own hearth stone, he particularly solicits to give him a call. If he does not give them as good a [better fitting] garment as they can obtain at any fashionable establishment at the North, then he is "*mum!*"

Mr. G. L. GOULD, the talented pupil of Mr. OLIVER, is still with him, and his success as a cutter is rarely equalled, never excelled.

Mr. P. gives his attention to the Pantaloons and Vest department. They speak for themselves.

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon their receiving equal attention with those purchased of the "Emporium."

Cutting done at all times and at reasonable prices.

In conclusion, he will say, although the "BUGG" has left him, he retains, in his varied departments, genuine Entomological skill.

Raleigh, *May* 24th, 1852. 57—tf.

FOR THE NORTHERN CITIES BY The Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad.

THE PUBLIC are informed that the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road Company have completed their new bridge across Roanoke River at Weldon, and are now prepared to transport passengers and freight from Weldon to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the Northern cities promptly and with dispatch.

The Cars leave Weldon daily at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Portsmouth by 7 o'clock, P. M., in time to connect with one of the Chesapeake Bay Steamers, HERALD, GEORGIA OR NORTH CAROLINA, for Baltimore, and arrive at Baltimore early next morning, in time to connect with the morning train that leaves for Philadelphia and New York.

By this comfortable and agreeable route, Passengers leaving Wilmington in the morning train, will arrive early the next morning at Baltimore, and reach New York the same evening, without loss of sleep, and with but one change of person and baggage between Weldon and Baltimore, and avoid entirely night travelling on Rail Roads. To render this route worthy of the travelling public, the company have employed careful and responsible baggage agents, who check all baggage at Weldon through to Baltimore, consequently the traveller has no further trouble with his baggage until he reaches Baltimore.

The Chesapeake Bay Steamers also stop at OLD POINT, to land and receive Passengers, and Passengers who leave Weldon at 3 1-2 o'clock, P. M., arrive at Old Point the same evening.

An arrangement has been entered into, by the different Rail Road and Steamboat Companies, by which the same Through Ticket issued at Charleston, will leave it optionary with the traveller to take either route at Weldon.

An accommodation train leaves Weldon every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings for Portsmouth, Norfolk and OLD POINT COMFORT. Passengers by either train for Old Point, will reach Old Point the same evening.

For THROUGH TICKETS to Baltimore and New York, and any other information desired, enquire of the Agent at Weldon.

E. N. PETERSON, Agent.

Office Seaboard & R. R. R. Co., Weldon, N. C., May 28th, 1852. 922—1tw 3m

Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.

PURSUANT to an Act of Incorporation, a Company has been formed under the name and style of "The Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company," and fully organized by the appointment of the following Officers:

JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
JOHN A. MEBANE, W. J. McCONNEL, WM. S. RANKIN, } *Executive Com.*

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, W. J. McConnel, William S. Rankin, Jed. H. Lindsay, Shubal G. Coffin, William H. Reece, Tyre Glenn, John B. Mebane, Andrew Weatherly, C. P. Mendenhall, Lyndon Swaim, Jesse Shelly, Jonathan W. Field.

This Company has now been in succesful operation for several months, and will take risks upon Dwelling Houses, Stores and other Buildings, Merchandize, Furniture, Produce, &c. The object of this organization is to afford a system of Insurance which shall operate for the mutual benefit of all its members.

The peculiar advantages arising from this mode of Insurance is, that the assured pay no more than the actual losses and expenses of the Company, and experience has proved the safety of Mutual Insurance Companies, as well as the great saving to its members; no stronger argument can be produced in their favor, than the confidence which they receive from the entire community, where such Companies are in successful operation.

Any information respecting the principles of the Company will be cheerfully furnished by the Secretary, or any of its Agents. PETER ADAMS, *Sec'y.*

The Subscriber, having been appointed Agent, will receive applications and make surveys to effect Insurance in said Company.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 5, 1851. 896—

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Between New York and Norfolk, Va. Petersburg, and Richmond.

TWO splendid new Steam Ships, built expressly for the route, are now running.

Steamship CITY OF RICHMOND Z. Mitchell, Commander;

And Steamship CITY OF NORFOLK, James Post, Commander.

One of which leaves New York every Thursday, from Pier 8, East River, at 4 P. M. Returning from Richmond and City Point on Friday, and Norfolk on Saturday of every week.

These vessels are thorough Sea Steamers, very fast, and have splendid accommodations for passengers.

Cabin Passage and Found:

Between New York and Norfolk		$7 00
Do. do.	and City Point or Richmond	8 00
Steerage, do.	do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	do. Norfolk,	5 00

Freight from New York to Richmond, 6 cts. per foot.
Do. to Petersburg and Norfok 7 cts. per foot.

This is as expeditious, the cheapest, and most pleasant route passengers can take to go to New York.

Insurance by these vessels is much lower than by sailing vessels.

JOSIAH WILLS, *Norfolk.*
THOMAS BRANCH, *Petersburg.*
ALFRED S. LEE, *Richmond,*
MAILLER & LORD,
108 *Wall Street, New York.*

April 7, 1852. 43—6m.

PIANO FORTES.

THE Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine a new and varied assortment of rich and equal Toned Piano Fortes, made by the best Manufacturers in the United States, (Bonnell, Davis & Co.) We challenge competition.

TURNER'S N. C. BOOK STORE.

P. S. Also a fine lot of Piano Stools, and the latest assortment of new Sheet Music, the most fashionable of the day.

Raleigh, Jan. 16, 1851. 22—

PIANOS!

NOW receiving at the North Carolina Music Store a splendid assortment of Pianos from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gaehle, Baltimore, who received the first Premiums three years in succession, in 1848, 1849 and 1850, at their annual Exhibition of the State of Maryland.

Comprising 6¾ Octaves, Either as Rosewood or Mahogany, Built in an Entire Iron Frame.

GRAND PIANO, in a modern style, handsome wood, $650
" " with carved ornaments, from $700 to 1000
SQUARE PIANO, splendid carving, ornamented style, [*Drawing, No.* 2,] 450
" " " " Gothic style, " " 3, 400
" " square cor. case, ogee Tablets, on a large fash stand, " " 4, 375
" " round " " ornam'd with modern mouldings, " " 10, 375
" " " " plain finish, of superior wood, " " " 350
" " hollow cornered case, ogee Tablets, on a scroll stand, " "5, 350
" " " " on modern legs, " " 7-8, 350
" " square cor. case, Goth. pattern Tablet and octog. legs, " " 9, 325
" " hollow " " plain Tablet, and octogan legs, " " 7-8, 325
" " square " " plain legs, 300

Comprising 6¼ Octaves, entire Iron Frame.

" " fashionable style case, ornamented with mouldings, 150
" " hollow cornered case, and 8 cornered ogee legs, 280
" " square cornered case, gothic Tablets, legs to match, 280

Comprising 6 Octaves, Iron Plate and Bar.

" " hollow cornered case, on a scroll stand, [*Drawing, No.* 5,] 275
" " " " on turned legs, 250
" " square " fancy Tablet, legs to match, 250
" " " " plain " 225

Drawings of the above numbers can be seen at the Music Store, or when desired any number can be sent to persons wishing to examine.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.

Bristol Board, superior quality, Albums, Tinted Board, Fabers Pencils, Tinted drawing paper, Canvass in the piece and on stretchers, various sizes, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, Paletts, Palett knives, Palett cups, Maul sticks, black and white Crayons, &c, &c., in short every thing necessary for these tasteful and beautiful accomplishments.

Piano Covers, Gutta Percha figured and plain lined with cloth, in order to secure the Piano against the dampness of the atmosphere, a new and splendid article.

A choice selection of new and popular Music this day received, and for sale by K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, January 5th, 1852. 18—

PARTIN & GILL,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that they are now receiving their

Spring Stock,

which embraces every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of goods constantly kept on hand:

LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze " " " " "
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slipper, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'s Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippers,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

—ALSO—

A good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, binding and lining Skins, Blacking and Blacking Brushes. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms, at wholesale and retail.

Call at the sign of the MAMMOTH BOOT, on Fayetteville Street, next door to Mr. S. H. Young's.

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. 56—

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own clothing, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our cloths, cassameres, &c. at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unneeessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department,

Is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms.

Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
(Successors to N. PERRY.)

Petersburg, Virginia, May 5th, 1852. 52—

Hats, Boots and Shoes.

PERSONS in want of a fine Hat, for their good, we advise them to give us a call before buying elsewhere. We can show them, also, different styles of the Kossuth Hat, white and black.

Miles's Boots, and handsome article of Goats opera Gaiters,

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

Bank Stock for Sale.

ON the 22d day of June, 1852, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, I will sell to the highest bidder 10 shares of Stock in the Bank of the State, 45 shares of Stock in the Bank of Cape Fear, 124 shares of Stock in the Bank of Fayetteville. The July Dividends to belong to me and not to the purchaser.

Terms of sale six months credit with bond and approved security. The purchaser, however, may pay the cash if he chooses, and the interest for six months will be discounted.

PASCHAL B. BURT, *Adm'r.*
of JAMES BATTLE, *dec'd.*

Raleigh May 31, 1852. 59—td.
Fayetteville Carolinian will copy.

Maryland State Lotteries, for June, 1852.

Never were schemes possessing more intrinsic merit presented to the notice of a deserving public than those of June, and he holds his pecuniary position of very little importance, who now pauses a moment before mailing at least one order to those

Truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Immense sale of Splendid Prizes!—The Month of May outstripped all calculation.

PRIZES PAID IN GOLD.

Whole Ticket 56 63 72, $25,000, sent to Alabama.
Half Ticket 6 41 65, $20,000, sent to South-Caro'ina.
Half Ticket 14 16 24, $16,812, sent to Pennsylvania.
Half Ticket 36 39 57, $15,000, sent to Georgia.
Half Ticket 3 10 49, $10,000, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket 11 23 38, $27,000 sent to N Carolina
Quarter Ticket 25 30 49, $8,577, to Pennsylvania.
Quarter Ticket $5,000, sent to South Carolina.
Quarter Ticket 42 56 67, $6,000, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket 19 56 75, $2,000, send to N Caro.

Brilliant Schemes for June, 1852.

Date June.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets	Price o Packages.
1	$20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	$5	$17 00
2	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	32 50
3	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
5	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	42 50
7	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
10	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
11	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
12	50,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
14	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
15	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
16	30,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 50
17	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
18	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
19	37,765	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	30 00
21	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
22	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	32 50
24	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
25	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
26	60,006	78 Nos	16 drawn	20	55 00
28 3 of	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	30 00
29	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
30	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	31 50

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

Mya 29, 1852. 58—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,
Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES.

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State,* D. W. Courts, *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State,* E. B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court,* Geo. W. Mordecai, *Prest. of Bank of the State.* Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r. Bank of Cape Fear,* W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G. R. R.*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

MR. DEPKIN would respectfully announce to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at Mr. Woltering's Hardware Store.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, I assure the public that I will give universal satisfaction to those who entrust me with their work.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.

Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1852. 19—

TEN DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averesborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

SEA BATHING, HYGEIA HOTEL, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

THIS large and magnificent Establishment having been recently purchased by the Subscribers, to which they have at very great expense made extensive additions and alterations, is now open for Visitors.

Surrounded entirely by Salt Water, it affords every facility for *Sea Bathing*, and offers great inducements to the Traveller in pursuit of health or pleasure. Situated directly on the Bay and in view of the Ocean, presents a most magnificent prospect, while the Fort, the largest Military Work in our Country, affords to the Visitor beautiful *Promenades*, and various sources of interest. There are large and well arranged *Bath Houses*, with *Hot* and *Shower Baths* open at all times, and a fine Surf for those who prefer the open Sea. The great benefits resulting from Sea Bathing, and the Sea Breeze, are becoming daily more known and appreciated.

No place can be more healthy, or possess a *finer climate* than this, *through the entire Summer and Fall Months*. Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fevers are entirely unknown. Our *Drinking Water* is not excelled by any, *even in the Mountain Region*.

We have a fine *Band of Music*, and a *Ball Room*, which for beauty and magnificence is unsurpassed in our Country, open every evening, Free of Charge. New and extensive Bowling Alleys, Billiard Saloons, and a Pistol Gallery were erected the past season.

The Hotel is complete in all its arrangements: active and efficient Assistants have been procured, and no exertion will be spared to render it, in all respects, the most agreeable and interesting resort in the whole country.

The Steamers from Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, land Passengers daily.

TERMS. Board, per day, $2 00; by the week, at the rate of $1 75 per day; persons staying a month, or over, $1 50 per day. Children and Servants half price.

No Charge for Baths, to Guests of the House, except for Warm Baths; others than Guests, 25 cents each.

No Charge for Omnibus. No Charge for Porterage. The Omnibus and Baggage Wagons are always in attendance on arrival of the Boats.

Letters for visitors should be addressed to the "Hygeia Hotel."

J. P. REYNOLDS & CO., Proprietors.

May 24th, 1852. 57—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

Established in 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

Spring Supply Just Landing.

200 BOXES Raisins—Bunch.
50 do do Layers.
250 drums Figs—Smyrna.
5 frails Dates.
5000 fresh Cocoa Nuts.
250 boxes Oranges.
100 do Lemons.
10,000 lbs. fresh Nuts, assorted.
10 cases Prunes.
254,000 Cigars of the very best quality.

In addition to which, I am just opening a heavy assortment of Soaps, Perfumery, Extracts, Oils, Fancy Articles, Common Jewelry, French Candies, &c.

Merchants are informed that I sell at Northern prices, and warrant my goods.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

P. S. Good article of Candy at 12½c. per pound when purchased by the hundred.

Petersburg, March 9, 1852. 36—

FR. MAHLER'S CHEAP STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his customers and Town friends, that he has removed from the Depot to "Locust-shade," opposite the Capitol. Thankful for past favors, he flatters himself that the public will encourage him at his new stand with the same confidence as shown him heretofore; wherefrom he pledges himself that the prices and qualities of his goods shall prove satisfactory to all that will honor him with a call.

He keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, as well as CONFECTIONARIES, CIGARS, FRUITS, NUTS, and a choice selection of FANCY ARTICLES and CROCKERY WARE.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852 62—

Just Received,

1 DOZ. jars sup. Bordeaux Plums,
10 doz. extra fine Rappee Snuff in bottles,
5 doz. Pickles, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Pears,
4 drums fresh Smyrna Figs,
200 lbs. superior Smoking Tobacco,
5 bbls. Soda and Sugar Crackers, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.

FR. MAHLER.

Raleigh, June 8th, 1852. 62—

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

New Music.

JUST received at the MUSIC STORE, a lot of new and fashionable Music, embracing,

Friendship Polka,
Wait for the Wagon,
Low-backed Car,
Nelly Bly, &c. &c.

Catalogues of the Music can be seen at the North Carolina Music Store.

April 9, 1852. 44—tf.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries; the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

Val

For the Standard.

THE DISCUSSION AT ROCKINGHAM.

MR. EDITOR: Now that the excitement and warmth, consequent upon the stirring of the political embers, by Messrs. Reid and Kerr, has somewhat abated and the judgment left to pronounce its honest convictions, I sit down for the purpose of giving your readers a full account, not only of the principles advocated, but of the manner in which they were sustained by the respective speakers; promising as I now do, if I know myself, neither to extenuate nor set down aught in malice.

I am fully aware that it is a most difficult matter for a man entirely to dispossess himself of pre-conceived opinions, and more so when those opinions have been long entertained and are the result of his most deliberate convictions; yet at the same time, being thus forewarned that things inward have a controlling influence upon things outward, I shall honestly attempt to exorcise the demon prejudice, and proclaim the language of soberness and truth.

At 12 o'clock on the 15th instant, Governor Reid and John Kerr, Esq., with some 200 of their fellow-citizens, repaired to the Court-house.

By an arrangement previously entered into, it became the turn of Gov. Reid to open the discussion. The Governor ascended the rostrum and commenced by giving a clear and well-defined exposition of the principles of the Democratic Republican party.

He seemed as if he was conscious (surrounded as he was by far the greatest proportion of Whigs) that the sentiments of his party had not only been misrepresented, but had been shamefully perverted by the Whig papers, as well as the Whig orators, of this part of the State; and with a view of counteracting, to some extent, such influences, the language employed by the Governer seems to have been weighed with the utmost care, so that both in his exposition as well as in his defence of the principles of the Republican party, the most uncultivated intellect present need not to have labored under a mistake.

He openly proclaimed his opposition to a Bank of the United States, to a protective Tariff, and to a system of Internal Improvements by the general government.

As to the public lands he was opposed to their being given away to the States at any time, and still more so at the present, when we had an empty Treasury and a government heavily in debt.

He thought the better plan was to place the proceeds of the sales of the lands in the public Treasury, and thus lighten the taxes which the farmer pays in the shape of high protective duties; such as the Whigs enacted in 1842, but which was repealed by the Republican party in 1846.

He was opposed to the Homestead bill, and stated that it was advocated alike by the Democrats and Whigs of the North and West, and was a measure for which neither party at the South was responsible.

He was in favor of the Independent Treasury, and honestly believed that the separation of the funds of the government from banking institutions was not only indispensable to the safety of those funds, but was alike dictated by the true interests of the people; and as a proof of this the Whigs, although they have been in power, have never attempted its repeal.

He was in favor of the qualified veto of the President; that it was no "one man power," and he challenged his opponent to deny that it had not been exercised by all the Presidents from Washington down, and he challenged him still further to show one single instance in which it had been ever abused.

If there had been one instance, it had escaped his recollection.

He said that with the veto power it was impossible for the Executive to do any harm, and experience had demonstrated the protection which it had at different times rendered the country; that by its exercise that insolvent and dangerous institution, the Bank of the United States, was put down, and by its timely exercise upon internal improvement bills hundreds of millions of dollars have been saved to the Treasury.

He stated that the federal government was one of strictly limited powers; that those powers were derived solely from the Constitution, and that it was both inexpedient as well as dangerous to exercise any doubtful powers.

He was opposed to any alteration or substantial modification of the Democratic tariff of 1846; that while it afforded a sufficient protection it had given every evidence to the country that it had yielded revenue—yes, said the Governor, revenue enough even for this extravagant 50 million Administration!

After the Governor had thus, one by one, gone through the most prominent and hitherto distinguishing traits of federal politics, he then proceeded to give his views, in the same frank and open manner, upon measures of State policy.

In the outset he stated that although he was in favor of so amending the State Constitution as to allow of Equal Suffrage, yet he was opposed to any change of the basis of representation, and here, said the Governor, I will do my competitor the justice to say that upon this basis question he has come out with frankness and with candor, and that there is no difference as to that; and I believe I do him no injustice by saying that this is *almost the only instance* in which he has shown his hand, although he most always commences his speeches by saying that both himself and his party have no concealments.

The Governor showed that by the existing Constitution a highly meritorious and industrious class was excluded from voting; that he could see no reason why they should not exercise *all* the privileges of freemen, for, said the Governor, they certainly have to perform *all* the duties imposed by law upon citizenship, they work the roads, patroll your districts, perform militia duty, and in times of war they furnish more than their proportionate number to volunteer in defence of your country, yes, to fight for your liberties; and what can be a greater liberty than the one of which they are now deprived, the liberty of the free, unrestricted right of Suffrage, the right of choosing those who make laws affecting their lives, their liberties, and their property?

The Governor proved that it was the least expensive mode, was likewise the more expeditious mode, for the reason at present that the Free Suffrage crop was already half made; the ground had been well broken up by the discussions which had taken place, the seed had been deposited, and the growth looked finely and promised an abundant yield, and needed nothing more than one or two ploughings. Yes, said the Governor, the question of Free Suffrage has been both before the people as well as before the Legislature, and has received the Constitutional sanction of a three-fifths vote by one Legislature, has been advertised for six months at an expense of some $2,000, and just at this time the Whig party, through their representative, Mr. Kerr, steps forward and proposes to plough up the crop and make the rows some little wider.

Yes, said the Governor, Mr. Kerr and his party, while professing only opposition to *the mode* of obtaining it by Legislative amendment are under this guise doing all they can to prevent it; and my word for it, unless you now obtain it there will not be soon presented to you as favorable an opportunity, for who so blind as not to perceive that it is at least probable if you go into Convention, that the opponents of Equal Suffrage will couple it with other provisions so objectionable that its friends will lose it entirely?

Gov. Reid stated that it was said by his opponents that he had taken up the question of Equal Rights to make himself popular, and thus to obtain some rank beyond his merit. To this he could only say that he had given every evidence to the contrary, for it was well known that it was unpopular when he first espoused it; as a proof of this, he was beaten for the advocacy of those very principles in 1848. Not satisfied with one defeat, he advocated it in 1850, and was triumphantly sustained, not only by the people at the ballot-box, but by a three-fifths Legislative recommendation at the last session.

The Governor's two hours having expired, he sat down amid the plaudits of his friends.

John Kerr, Esq., then arose. He stated that the more he read and the more he heard went to confirm him in the correctness of Whig principles. At this point he broke out in a loud and vociferous "thank God" that he *was a Whig; yes, a Revolutionary Washingtonian Whig*, a Whig after the Patriarch Fathers of the Confederacy, (but whether after Adams and Hamilton or Jefferson and Madison he did not say,) but he left on the minds of his hearers the strongest possible proof, *from what he did say*, that he has not legitimately descended from the two last.

He challenged his competitor to show him one single Administration from Washington down, that had been administered in perfect accordance with Democratic principles. He stated that Jefferson had signed the Cumberland Road bill and had bought Louisiana, which he admitted to be unconstitutional; that all the others had in their turn advocated measures which those who call themselves strict constructionists now condemn, and yet the Democrats claim them as their political fathers. He ridiculed the Democratic strict construction notions, believed both in the constitutionality as well as the expediency of a United States' Bank, but *at present* would not vote for one. He was the advocate of the Tariff of 1842 in preference to the Democratic Tariff of 1846, (this produced some sensation among the Whigs,) he had no objection to Equal Suffrage, *if* the people wanted it, but thought we had the very best Constitution ever devised by man; stated that he preferred a Convention, and held that a *majority* of the people could change their form of government when they saw proper; and that for one, he would never give up the *majority doctrine*. He stated that the Legislature would be bound to carry out the will of the people, and provide for the calling of a Convention, if a majority said so.

Mr. Kerr then sat down amid the plaudits of his friends.

Gov. Reid then rose, and, Mr. Editor, if ever there was a human being completely used up, John Kerr was that man. He admitted that in some instances, there had been a departure, by some Republican Presidents, from the principles of the party; but that in the main, they had adhered to them, and that the country from its birth to the present time with but a small interregnum, had been governed by the Republican party and had prospered. He showed what were the fruits in those times, when it was administered by the party to which his opponent belonged. Under the elder Adams, we had the alien and sedition law, under his son John Quincy, a most ruinous and prodigal system of Internal Improvement, condemned and killed by his successor Gen. Jackson—under Harrison and successor, the Bankrupt law and the protective system—all, *all*, said the Governor, triumphantly, have been condemned again and again by the People; and yet, at this late day, after the American system has been exploded, by all enlightened nations, Mr. Kerr stands up and openly advocates it, and expresses his preference for the tariff of 1842 to the tariff of 1846!

Gentlemen, said Governor Reid, mark that—yes, *mark* that.

The Governor then took up his majority doctrine, showed its danger—that it was nothing but 'Dorrism.' He stated that minorities had rights, as well as majorities, and that although as an abstract proposition, he admitted that a majority could rule and change their government; yet, that when a Constitution was once made, covenants entered into, that a majority was bound by them, until they changed the Constitution in the way pointed out. He said it was true, that they might revolutionize; that all people could resist oppression when too intolerable to be borne; but that it was not the revolutionary right for which Mr. Kerr contended. He stated how dangerous the doctrine was when applied to the federal government, for if it was true in the State government, it was true throughout. Who doubted that a majority of the people of the United States, were fast becoming abolitionists and freesoilers? Now, if Mr. Kerr's majority doctrine be true, the South is in danger.

The Governor showed the doctrine to belong to the Webster school of Federalists—the "we the people doctrine," urged so strenuously by Webster, in his debate on the Foote resolutions. When the Governor came to that portion of Mr. Kerr's speech which alluded to the veto power, he was equally triumphant.

He showed that the veto power was highly conservative; that all the Presidents, with one or two exceptions, had used it; and he might have shown, Mr. Editor, that as early as 1794, Gen. Washington in two several instances exercised his constitutional rights in direct opposition to the known will of Congress. Yes sir, in one instance in direct opposition to what he believed to be the will of the people of the United States, which may be gathered from what he says in a letter to his friend, General Knox, in 1794.

I allude to the following, which I know you will recollect as soon as stated: In 1793, when the war broke out between France and England, such was the gratitude of the American people toward the former, for the assistance rendered them in the war of the revolution, that it required all the prudence, yea, and firmness of Washington to prevent an immediate outbreak by the people's representatives in Congress—the whole country was clamorous for a war with England.

The war between the late enemies and friends of the United States revived revolutionary feelings, and enlisted the strongest passions of the people in behalf of the one and against the other. A wish for the success of France became almost universal.

Washington considered that the true interest of his country called loudly for "non-intervention," and accordingly issued his proclamation of neutrality. Congress met, the excitement ran high, his course was openly denounced in the House of Representatives, and Congress was actually about taking such steps as must inevitably have led to a war with Great Britain. At this critical juncture, for the express purpose of affording some breathing time to an excited people, General Washington nominated John Jay as envoy extraordinary to Great Britain.

Now this exercise of his *Constitutional* right to negotiate, virtually suspended all hostile legislative measures, for they could not with delicacy or propriety, enter into any hostile legislation, so long as the President was negotiating for an adjustment of some difficulties, growing out of the retention of some of the posts on the Northern lakes.

The retention of those posts contrary to the treaty stipulations of 1783 was the ostensible, but not the real cause of the sudden flare up, against Great Britain in the United States; but the *real cause* was a desire to assist her old ally.

This stroke of policy on the part of Washington, for it has been declared to be such by his historians, saved the country from a war.

It resulted in what is known as "Jay's treaty," and here again do you see the old General interposing his veto or Constitutional right, in directly refusing to lay before Congress, upon a resolution to that effect, a copy of his instructions to Mr. Jay.

The old General replied that he would take time to consider it, and actually sent in a lengthy message in which he flatly denied their right to ask it, and told them that the Constitution had vested the treaty-making power with the President and the Senate, and that with it the House of Representatives had nothing to do. Now in this latter instance, although it was no law vetoed, yet there was a veto of the people's representative will, for the representative House had, by a very *large* majority, asked for the information, which was refused.

Yet, according to Mr. Kerr, (and recollect that he claims to be a Washingtonian Whig) any man, who would veto the deliberately expressed will of the people's representatives, was a tyrant, and ought to have his head chopped off.

Now what is the Whig argument? They say, (poor souls) that the will of the people expressed through their representatives ought to be carried out, and that the veto is tyrannical, &c. But the people, in their Constitution, have said differently. They say something more than a majority is necessary to make a law. They say, in the Constitution, that before any measure shall become a law, they will have an *additional guaranty* that it is both sound and expedient, and not the offspring of hasty, and passionate, and unconstitutional legislation; that before any law shall be valid, they will have the approval of their President, or failing in this, they will have a two-thirds vote.

It is a mistaken notion, and quite a mischievous error, that the Whig leaders are trying to instill into the people in relation to the veto power. In order to excite the prejudices of the people against it, and for the purpose of saving a sinking party, they call it the one-man power, than which nothing is less true. The President, in the exercise of this power, *does not act* as Executive merely, but as *a co-ordinate branch* of the law-making power.

In proof of this, where do you find the clause containing the veto? Do you find it in the clause which describes the powers and duties of the Executive? Clearly not, but you find it in the first article of the Constitution, which enumerates and describes the powers, duties, &c., of the legislative body. It is a part of the 7th section of the 1st article.

But I must stop, for I have lost sight of the discussion.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

REMEDY FOR CHOLERA. Sea captains, who sail out of Liverpool now a days, assert that they care no more for Asiatic cholera than for ordinary cholera or sickness of the stomach. They have a remedy, which they pronounce infallible, which is one tab'espoonful of common salt and one teaspoonful of red pepper in a half-pint of hot water.

In case of the resignation of Gen. Scott as commander-in-Chief of the Army, General Wool becomes his successor, he being at present second in rank. So say the newspapers. But will he resign?

For the Standard.

Constitutional amendments by Convention and by Legislation.

The issue that has been made between the two parties—the Whigs advocating amendments by an open Convention—the Democrats by Legislative enactments—is to have, as it should have, an important influence on our State elections. It may be useful to state, and to understand, the position of parties in regard to this question. The resolution of the Whig Convention declares in favor of amendments by a Convention on the federal basis, whenever a majority of the people shall demand it; whilst the Democratic Convention declares itself for Legislative amendments, and against any disturbance of the basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons. The Whig candidate for Governor boldly avowed himself at the outset in favor of this majority principle, and denounced Gen. S. and every other Democrat who ventured to call it in question. The Whig newspapers have followed up the attack in the most illiberal and disgusting terms; the candidate has since endeavored to qualify his doctrines, by saying what the majority of the people demand, two-thirds of the Legislature are morally bound to grant. He seeks to shelter himself under the opinion of those who advocated a Convention prior to 1835, when the Constitution was silent as to the mode of effecting any amendments; also, that a bill passed the House at the last session—Mr. McLean's bill—which sanctioned this majority principle, and that Gen. Saunders and other Democrats voted for it. It seem this gentleman's opinions and notions are very good authority with the Whigs, when by distorting and misrepresenting them, they answer to cover their own faults: neither of these subterfuges will avail the Whig candidate. There existed a plain and palpable grievance, admitted by every one of the least candor—the members in the Senate and House—three from every County, and then elected without regard to population or taxation. This evil in the Constitution could only be removed by a Convention, and that to be governed by the majority principle in the absence of any other provision. A school-boy who could not see the distinction between such a case as that, and the advocacy of a majority Convention now, when the Constitution has pointed out a mode of amendment by Legislation or the call of a Convention by *two-thirds*, would deserve the lash. And yet, this Whig candidate and these wise Editors argue and write as if no such distinction existed. Are men who act with so little candor, entitled to respect?

So as to Mr. McLean's bill. It will be found this attempt at deception, in taking shelter under the action of the democrats, will be equally unavailing for Mr. Kerr and his followers. To expose this attempt to deceive and misrepresent, it will be necessary to examine the Journals of the last Legislature and see what was done on the subject of calling a Convention. Fortunately for the cause of truth, these journals are witnesses whose credit cannot be impeached by the assertions of John Kerr, however confident and theatrical their utterance. Before proceeding to this examination, it may be but an act of sheer justice to mention the illiberal sneers of Kerr at General Saunders for having held office. He said Gen. S. had been consistent in nothing but in taking care of himself. That Gen. S. has held numerous offices he may be proud to admit, *as he has held none—sought none which have not been conferred by his political friends.* Can this distinguished patriot, the Whig candidate for Governor, say as much? Has he never sought office? Not a seat in the Legislature from his native County, as Gen. S. did for six years, and that with success. So in Congress, Gen S. served for ten years—representing three different districts, extending from the Dan to the Cape Fear; whilst John Kerr has sought the honor, but in vain. So this distinguished gentleman was a candidate for Solicitor, and beaten by Mr. Poindexter, and stood begging for the office of Attorney General, which was given to another; the Whigs in both cases having a majority. Cease your carping, Mr. Kerr, about office; *the grapes are sour.* But to the Journal. It shows that these amendments were offered in the House as substitutes for the Free Suffrage bill. Two of these proposed a distinct call of a Convention, the other to take the sense of the people on the subject. The first was Mr. Rayner's bill—proposing to submit the question to a vote of the people, whether they were for a Convention to be confined to Free Suffrage alone. The vote stands—Adams, Amis, Rayner and others, 46 yeas. Avery, R. M. Saunders and others, 68 nays. The second, Mr. Foster's bill—for submitting to the people, whether for or against an open, unrestricted Convention on the federal basis; if a majority should vote for it, *then* the Governor was to issue his proclamation calling a Convention forthwith. Adams, Amis, Foster and others—44 yeas. Avery, R. M. Saunders and others—70 nays. Here is the Whig proposition, for which the Whigs West voted, and the Democrats against. Third, Mr. Wiley's bill, for taking the vote of the people as to a Convention, and communicating the result by the Governor to the next General Assembly. Vote—Adams, Amis, D. Barnes, Wiley and others, 48 yeas. Avery, Blow, R. M. Saunders and others—65 nays.

These different propositions having all failed, the Free Suffrage bill passed on the 14th January—75 yeas, 36 nays—page 851. The bill was then sent to the Senate and there rejected. Mr. McLean then introduced his bill, which was "a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention"—and after the vote it provided, Sec. 4th, "*that it shall be the duty of the Governor to communicate to the next General Assembly the result of the vote.*" For the bill Adams, Amis, Avery, R. M. Saunders and others—67 yeas. J. Barnes, Blow and others—40 nays. This was on the 21st of January, the very day on which the Free Suffrage bill was reconsidered, and it passed the Senate on the next day.

Here is the bill which Mr. Kerr seeks to shelter himself under and to justify his support of a majority call for a Convention; whereas, this bill only proposed a vote by the people and the result to be laid before the Legislature. A very different measure from that of Mr. Foster's, which is in substance and fact Mr. Kerr's proposition—after a majority shall vote for a Convention, it shall be called forthwith. Gen. Saunders and others might well have voted for Mr. McLean's bill as likely to operate on the passage of the Free Suffrage bill, as it evidently did; and on the grounds that he wished to put the Whigs to the test, and see if they would venture to vote for a Convention, reserving to himself the right of voting against it at the polls, and in the Legislature, should he be a member.

This brings up Mr. Kerr's moral-power-doctrine of a majority. If Gen. S. recognised the force of this doctrine—then he might have been committed by his vote on Mr. McLean's bill. But he recognises no such absurdity. It was proposed in the Convention of 1835, that a majority should call a Convention. This was voted down by 90 to 29, and the two-thirds principle adopted. If a majority of the people are to have the right of calling a Convention, why not say so at once? Why suffer the Legislature to have any thing more to do with it, than to provide for taking the vote? If this be true, what becomes of the restriction imposed by the Constitution, requiring two-thirds of both Houses. Your taxation principle in the Senate, and federal basis in the House is gone—nullified, if Mr. Kerr's sophistry and idle declamation about the majority ruling must prevail. The democrats say, the majority does in effect rule, first by a vote of three-fifths, to propose amendments, two-thirds to pass, and a majority of the people to ratify and approve.

The Convention of 1835 had 65 Counties represented, 37 Eastern and 28 Western Counties. In this Convention the *two-thirds* vote of both Houses, as necessary to call a Convention, was adopted over the majority principle. The Senate, as we know, is based upon taxation—the House on federal population. The vote on the adoption of the Constitution was 16,680 majority in the Eastern counties against it, and 21,845 in the Western counties for it—making an aggregate majority of 5,165. Now, according to the whig doctrine, as advocated by Mr. Kerr, the 37 Counties should yield to the 28, because of this aggregate majority. Why should this be so? Because the principle of representation on taxation is wrong! But Mr. Kerr says he is against a change, though he would vote for a Convention! How stands the question of taxation? There are 195,000 polls who pay a tax. Of this number 62,000 are whites and 133,000 slaves, as near as may be; yet this heavy slave-poll, paying taxation, is to go for nothing. Again, as to the Senate, these 37 Eastern counties in 1851 paid into the public Treasury 90,800 dollars—whilst the 28 Western counties, since increased to 43, paid only 66,637 dollars, and the larger portion of that paid by the counties extending from Mecklenburg across to Surry. With these facts before us, should the slave-holding Counties who pay two-thirds of the poll tax and the Eastern counties who pay two-thirds of all taxes collected, consent to put their rights at hazard in an open Convention? But, say the Whigs, there is no danger, as the Convention is to be called on the federal basis. Yet this gives to the West at this time six majority, and after the next Legislature it will be at least eight. But there is no danger, as no one proposes to change the basis in either House, and we have heard it said, there is only one man in the State who has announced himself for a change. How stands this assertion? At the last Legislature an address was issued, signed by 36 members, all Western men and all *Whigs* with one exception; the whole argument of this address is against the principle of taxation representation in the Senate, which, as the address says—"represents property not persons, money not men, matter not mind. But its odiousness does not stop here. It is downright tyranny—tyranny in its most odious form. The few grinding into the dust the many, under the iron heel of power." Such is the strong language of these Whig gentlemen against the basis of representation in the Senate. Yet nothing is meant, but "to scatter murmurs and discontent amongst the people." We think Mr. Kerr will feel rather ticklish when he meets his friends Woodfin, Gilmer, Foster, Caldwell and others, and tells them the Constitution is perfect—he is for no change—would suffer his right arm to be cut off, sooner than vote for a change in the representation of the Senate. But these gentlemen desire nothing, nothing whatever, but "*a Convention, unrestricted by any thing but the will of the People.*" Yet they stood ready to denounce Western democrats as having sold themselves to the East, because they vote for Free-suffrage and against their majority Convention. Do they tell us what they want a Convention for? The address has *inter alia* said, to have the Judges and Magistrates elected by the people. And what will be thought when it turns out that the bill was offered in the Senate at the last session, for the election of Judges and Justices by the people, and *Gilmer, Bynum, Woodfin* and *T. R. Caldwell* and others, voted nay? Senate Journal, page 370-'71. But we cannot pursue the subject further. Enough has been adduced to prove the Whigs opposed to Free-suffrage and for an open, unrestricted majority Convention. For if the members from the 37 Eastern counties are to yield to this moral force-majority of 5,000 coming from the West, then we ask what becomes of the taxation principle in the Senate and the federal basis principle in the House? Gone, nullified, of no value! Let us then stand by the Constitution as it is, amend it as to Free Suffrage, and in other respects, if the people demand it, by Legislation, and not by a Convention.

C.

MECKLENBURG & UNION CONVENTION.

This body assembled at Mr. McMathew's on Thursday, the 10th inst., when, on motion of R. P. Waring, Esq., Dr. Joseph Ross was called to the Chair and Capt. Harrison, of Mecklenburg, and Major W. W. Hart, of Union, vice Presidents. Wm. Lucky, of Charlotte, and Col. Milton Stuart, of Monroe, as Secretaries.

A large number of delegates from both counties were in attendance.

The object of the meeting was explained by Mr. Waring in a most able, eloquent and forcible speech, which fully sustained his already enviable reputation as a zealous expounder of Democratic principles.

A communication was then read from Capt. John Walker, whose name had been mentioned in connexion with a nomination, declining upon the score of ill health, to have his name brought before the Convention. The President then appointed Richard Peoples, Capt. A. Harrison and R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg, Dr. J. J. Williams, Hugh Wilson and Major Hart, of Union, a committee to report the names of suitable gentlemen to the Convention, to be nominated as Candidates to represent the two Counties in the next General Assembly.

The committee, after full and free consultation, reported through Mr. Waring the name of the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, for the Senate, and Wm. Black, Esq., of Mecklenburg. John M. Ingram, Esq., and Col. James A. Dunn, of Union, for the Commons; which was adopted unanimously.

The President then appointed Mr. Wallace and Mr. McMathew, to inform Mr. Ingram of his nomination, who appeared before the convention and thanked them for the honor conferred upon him, in a brief and appropriate address. Messrs. Caldwell, Black, and Dunn being absent, the President instructed the Secretaries to inform them of their nomination.

Mr. Waring from the committee on resolutions reported the following.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination of the Hon. DAVID S. REID by the late State Convention, as the Democratic Candidate for Governor, and that we will give him an increased vote at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the nomination by the Baltimore Convention of Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE and WM. R. KING, as Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, meets with our hearty approbation, and we pledge ourselves to give them a cordial and enthusiastic support.

Resolved, That we approve of the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, and especially those in favor of Free and Equal Suffrage, and the mode proposed of amending the Constitution in relation thereto.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democratic party of Mecklenburg and Union are hereby tendered to Dr. J. J. Williams and John R. Harrison, Esq., our late representatives in the Legislature for the able and efficient manner in which they discharged their duties.

Mr. C. B. Cross offered the following:

Resolved, That Capt. John Walker, by his past services, has endeared himself to the Democracy of the two Counties of Mecklenburg and Union, and it is with deep regret we hear of his continued indisposition, and we now offer him the tribute of a grateful people, "Well done thou good and faithful servant."

Dr. J. J. Williams offered the following:

Resolved, That the Convention hears with pleasure that Mr. Waring has consented to edit a Democratic paper to be published in Charlotte, and we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to extend its circulation.

On motion of Wm. Lucky, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to Wm. McMathews, Esq., for the hospitable manner with which he treated the Convention.

On motion of Mr. McMathews, the thanks of the Convention were tendered to the President, Vice President and Secretaries for the courteous and impartial manner with which they discharged their respective duties. On motion of R. Peoples—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the N. C. Standard, and that the Lincoln Republican and N. C. Whig be requested to copy.

On motion of Hugh Wilson, Esq., the Convention adjourned.

JOSEPH ROSS, *President.*

Maj. W. W. HART, Capt. A. HARRISON, } *Vice Pr'dents.*

WM. LUCKY, Col. MILTON STUART, } *Secretaries.*

Extract from Gen. Pierce's speech at Concord, upon his return from Mexico:

"And Concord, too, was well represented in the brigade. There was Henry Caldwell, one of the bravest and most determined soldiers in the army. There was Sergeant Stowall, who was shot, plump through the heart at Cherubusco. As his last breath flowed he whispered to me—"Do the boys say I behaved well? If I have, write home to my people." Then there was Sergeant Pike, who had his leg shot off in advancing along on a causeway swept by three batteries. Two amputations which did not answer the purpose, were performed, and a third was deemed hopeless. Die he must, it was thought. "I know better than they do," he said. "I'll try another; and when they cut it again, I hope they will cut it so that it will stay cut." A third amputation was performed, and he lived through it. He and the others named were printers. In the new levies, the printers exceeded by twenty per cent those of any other vocation; and on account of their intelligence and high spirit they have proved the most efficient soldiers in the field."

WILL REMAIN IN OFFICE. Mr. Webster, at the solicitation of his friends, it is said, has consented to remain in office until the expiration of President Fillmore's term. He, however, will shortly leave for Marshfield, to spend the summer months, as has been usual with him for many years. Mr. Graham will also continue in office. Gen. Scott, it is also stated, will not resign unless elected President, and in that event, will follow the example of Gen. Taylor, by resigning, to take effect in March. *Ball. Sun.*

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT:

GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:

HON. DAVID S. REID,

OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:

WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:

ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

☞ We publish to-day an able and no doubt correct account of the discussion in Rockingham, Richmond County, on the 15th instant, between Messrs. Reid and Kerr. We are satisfied, from our knowledge of the character of our Correspondent, that he has not colored the picture too highly for Gov. Reid, neither done Mr. Kerr injustice; in other words, we feel confident the arguments of both gentlemen have been fairly set forth. Read this account, and then hand it to your neighbor for his perusal and examination.

We have received another very well-written account of this discussion, which we are compelled, as a whole, to omit; and we preferred the other only because it appears to be fuller than the one omitted, on several important points. Our Correspondent last referred to, says Gov. Reid spoke on the occasion "to the *entire* satisfaction of his friends, and to the disappointment and mortification of the opposite party. They had been induced to suppose that Gov. Reid was a man of straw, and Mr. Kerr a sort of supernatural being, and, as a matter of course, would not be in Mr. Kerr's way; but the sequel showed they were most egregiously mistaken." Our Correspondent then gives a sketch of the arguements advanced on both sides, from which it appears that Mr. Kerr took ground for a National Bank, *at the proper time*, and also for a protective Tariff. "Mr. Kerr," says our Correspondent, "*preferred the Tariff of* 1842 *to that of* 1846, because of its protective features—he thought the specific preferable to the *ad valorem* principle, and was in favor of discriminations for incidental protection to the manufacturer, or, which is the same thing, to enable the Northern manufacturer to sell his goods to the Southern farmer at a higher price." We quote as follows from our Correspondent:

"Mr. Kerr was in favor of dividing the proceeds of the public lands, and of thus leaving the Treasury to take care of itself the best way it can. Mr. Kerr preferred Mr. Fillmore for President to all other men; he was afraid, however, that from present indications he might be defeated in Convention. If so, and the nominee was not sound upon the "compromise," and true to the South to the fullest extent, then the South in a body should separate from the Whigs North, start a third candidate, dropping all party ties, and support that candidate as an independent Southern candidate."

Let North Carolina Whigs mark that. What will Mr. Kerr say to Gen. Scott's nomination? Will he —*can* he stand forward and tell the people that Gen. Scott is *not* Seward's candidate?

Our Correspondent concludes as follows: "Gov. Reid acquitted himself well. The writer wishes by no means to detract from Mr. Kerr; but after all his friends may boastfully say of him, Gov. Reid need never fear to encounter him any where in discussion. I must confess I was disappointed in Mr. Kerr, and this disappointment has grown out of the great boastings of his friends, causing me to suppose him a greatly superior man to what he really is."

We have received from friends and shall publish in our next, excellent sketches of the discussions at Wadesborough and Carthage. Gov. Reid is acquitting himself in an admirable manner; he meets every point made by Mr. Kerr, and demolishes his arguments, one by one, as he takes them up, without difficulty. All our information sustains us most fully in the assertion that the impressions on the minds and judgments of the people are decidedly in favor of Gov. Reid. He lays before them facts, reasons, arguments which command approval by their intrinsic strength and soundness; and because he speaks in this way, and with an honest purpose to inform and convince, the people remember and ponder upon what he says. They take home with them his sayings, and by their firesides and in their fields they think them over, perceive their bearings, their weight, and the truth and reason which pervade them, and then decide for themselves accordingly—*the 5th of August will tell how.* We shall say but little on State politics while these sketches of the discussions are in course of publication, for the plain reason that the subjects discussed are in better hands than ours, and because we know our readers would rather hear from Gov. Reid upon these subjects than from ourselves.

We also have the pleasure of laying before our readers to-day, a very able and valuable communication over the signature of "C," on the subject of "Constitutional amendments by Convention and by Legislation." This communication is from a man of "head and thought"—it has been carefully prepared, and may therefore be relied upon by our friends in the various Counties, as sound in its positions and accurate in the statistics and references it contains. Circulate it—hand it round—read it to the people—let them read it and examine it, and then judge for themselves. All we ask is, a full hearing and fair play.

ENCOURAGING.

We have received just *one hundred and fifty subscribers* to the Standard during the month of June. This is encouraging in several respects. It shows that the Democrats are wide awake, zealous, and determined to do their duty.

We return our sincere thanks to our friends for the subscribers they have obtained for us; and now how many shall we receive during the month of July? Two hundred? We hope so. Remember, friends, that the paper may be had Semi-Weekly for six months at $2, and Weekly for six months at $1.

☞ Several Obituary notices are unavoidably crowded out, They shall appear in our next.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATIONS.

We publish below the letters of Gen. Franklin Pierce and Col. William R. King, accepting the nomination for Presidency and Vice Presidency. These letters are all that we could have wished them to be. Gen. Pierce says, "I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but *because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment*; and with them I believe I can safely say *there has been no word or act of my life in conflict.*" But to the correspondence:

CONCORD, June 17, 1852.

SIR: A National Convention of the democratic republican party, which met in Baltimore the first Tuesday in June, unanimously nominated you as a candidate for the high trust of President of the United States.

We have been delegated to acquaint you with the nomination, and earnestly to request that you will accept it. Persuaded, as we are, that this office should not be pursued by an unchastened ambition, it can never be refused by a dutiful patriotism.

The circumstances under which you will be presented for the canvass of your countrymen are propitious to the interests which the constitution entrusts to our federal Union, and must be auspicious to your own fame.

You come before the people without the impulse of personal wishes, and free from all selfish expectations. You are identified with none of the distractions which have recently disturbed our country, whilst you are known to be faithful to the constitution—to all its guarantees and compromises. You will be free to exert your tried abilities, within the path of duty, in protecting that repose we happily enjoy, and in giving efficacy and control to those cardinal principles that have already illustrated the party which has selected you as its leader—principles that regard the security and prosperity of the whole country, and the paramount power of its laws, as indissolubly associated with the perpetuity of our civil and religious liberties.

The convention did not pretermit the duty of reiterating those principles, and you will find them prominently set forth in the resolutions it adopted. To these we respectfully invite your attention.

It is firmly believed that to your talents and patriotism the security of our holy Union, with its expanded and expanding interests, may be wisely trusted, and that amid all the perils which may assail the constitution you will have the heart to love and the arm to defend it.

With congratulations to you and the country upon this demonstration of its exalted regard, and the patriot hopes that cluster over it, we have the honor to be, with all respect, your fellow-citizens,

J. S. BARBOUR,
J. THOMPSON,
ALPHEUS FELCH,
PIERRE SOULE.

To Hon. FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, (N. H.,) June 17, 1852.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your personal kindness in presenting to me this day your letter officially informing me of my nomination, by the Democratic National Convention, as a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

The surprise with which I received the intelligence of the nomination was not unmingled with painful solicitude, and yet it is proper for me to say that the manner in which it was conferred was peculiarly gratifying. The delegation from New Hampshire, with all the glow of State pride and all the warmth of personal regard, would not have submitted my name to the convention, nor would they have cast a vote for me, under circumstances other than those which occurred.

I shall always cherish with pride and gratitude the recollection of the fact that the voice which first pronounced for me—and pronounced alone—came from the mother of States—a pride and gratitude rising far above any consequences that can betide me personaly.

May I not regard it as a fact pointing to the overthrow of sectional jealousies, and looking to the perennial life and vigor of a Union cemented by the blood of those who have passed to their reward—a Union wonderful in its formation, boundless in its hopes, amazing in its destiny! I accept the nomination, relying upon an abiding devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of our whole country, but, beyond and above all, upon a Power superior to all human might—a Power which, from the first gun of the revolution, in every crisis through which we have passed, in every hour of our acknowledged peril, when the dark clouds have shut down around us, has interposed, as if to baffle human wisdom, outmarch human forecast, and bring out of darkness the rainbow of promise. Weak myself, faith and hope repose there in security. I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

I have only to tender my grateful acknowledgements to you, gentlemen, to the convention of which you were members, and to the people of our common country.

I am, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

FRANK. PIERCE.

To Hon. J. S. BARBOUR, J. THOMPSON, ALPHEUS FELCH, PIERRE SOULE.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1852.

SIR: The democratic republican party, which met in convention at Baltimore the first of June, nominated you as its candidate in the ensuing election for the elevated office of Vice President of the United States. The duty of communicating it to you has been assigned us, and we respectfully ask you to accept it.

The length of your public life, and the virtue and ability which have characterized it, make you known to the whole country, and give both the Union and the States the acceptable assurance that to you may be well confided all the responsibilities of this high trust, whether they be immediate or contingent. The foreign and intestine trials through which our country has passed while you were in its service have proved that in every difficulty you were wise, temperate and firm. Your labors have eminently tended to guard the rights of the States, and to protect the integrity and safety of the Union. The resolutions adopted by the convention set forth the cardinal principles of the republican school of politics, and your past fidelity to them does not allow us to doubt of your continued devotion to these fundamental doctrines. It is this established fidelity—joined to a just appreciation of your practi ced abilities, your great experience, and your unsullied worth—which attracted to you the public mind, and awarded to you this distinguished proof of its unsolicited approbation.

With all respect, your obedient servants,

J. S. BARBOUR,
J. THOMPSON,
ALPHEUS FELCH.
PIERRE SOULE,

Cheering News--Push on the Column!

We are in the constant receipt of letters from friends in various quarters, giving the most cheering accounts of REID and FREE SUFFRAGE. A friend, writing from a Western County, says:

"The people here, notwithstanding what has been said by men who hate reform and Democratic victories, are devoted to the question of Free Suffrage *as contained in Gov. Reid's Proclamation*; and will send men to the next Legislature who will not, after they get there, abandon this great measure merely to advance party interests and party schemes. Let the Democracy of the East and the Centre know that we Democrats up here do not subscribe to that famous address of the Western members during the last Legislature; that we are for letting the basis of representation remain as it is, and for Free Suffrage without a Convention. Gov. Reid's majority in these Western Counties on the 5th of August, will be such a rebuke to certain demagogues that they will not raise their heads soon thereafter."

We learn that, in various Counties in the West, the Free Suffrage Whigs are uniting with the Democrats on Free Suffrage Democratic candidates, being determined, without regard to party ties, to secure the passage of that great measure through the next Assembly. Let all such Whigs—let *all* Free Suffrage men remember that John Kerr is *opposed* to Free Suffrage, but is willing to *allow* it to the people, provided they will undo their own work, call a Convention, and take along with it other measures which they have not demanded and do not want!

We make the following extract from a letter just received from Henderson County:

"Brother Holden, we are all "right side up" here. Henderson will give Reid the largest vote she ever gave him. He is gaining here constantly. The Convention is dead—we want Free Suffrage by the Legislature and the people at the polls. Push on your columns—all right, skies bright!"

So much, for the present, as to the West—what says the East? We learn, on the best authority, that many Whigs in the Cape Fear region *will not support Mr. Kerr*; and we perceive, by certain signs in the Northeastern portion of the State, that the Whigs of that region are begining to feel and believe that *Mr. Kerr is indeed, for an unlimited Convention*. He so avowed himself here, at Fayetteville, and elsewhere. What then? Can Perquimons, Pasquotank, Bertie, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Tyrrell, Washington, Hyde, Beaufort support him? Let our friends see to it, in all these Counties, and in other Counties of like interests that might be named, *that the facts are laid before the people*. "Prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good."

We might quote from other letters from Eastern friends, but the following, from old Sampson, the birth-place of William R. King, will do for the present:

"The names of Pierce and King take well in old Sampson. I have heard Whigs say they cannot go by voting for William R. King. I think this year we shall exterminate Whiggery. We *Polked* them in 1844, and we will *Pierce* them in 1852. King's native County will do her full duty by him. We are anxiously expecting news from Baltimore. If Scott should be nominated he will not get many votes in Sampson. Reid will do as well in this County, or better, than before."

All we have to say just now is, *push on the column*—work for REID, brother Democrats, as he is working for you, and a glorious victory will crown your efforts. The East calls to the West, and gives her the open hand of cordial greeting and good-fellowship; and the West thunders back, from all her mountains, *justice and fair-dealing towards the East*—REID, FREE SUFFRAGE, and VICTORY!

THE FREE SUFFRAGE CROP.

Gov. REID is a farmer, and he sowed the seed of Free Suffrage. He has sown it in the hearts of the freemen of North Carolina. The soil is fertile, and thousands upon thousands of his fellow-citizens have voluntarily come to his assistance in cultivating the crop, in the hope that it might grow up to full maturity, and gladden all the lovers of Constitutional liberty in this old Commonwealth. More than three-fifths of the last Legislature gave their patriotic labors to the task. The crop is now up and flourishing, the seasons are propitious, and it requires but one more working by the Legislature; after which the people may gather and enjoy the harvest. And in view of these prospects, what do we hear? Why, *Mr. John Kerr is opposed to it*—not that he cares so much about the crop itself, but he thinks it has been *improperly planted*, and that, if the people want it, they must go back and adopt a different theory of culture; the ploughs must be stopped; the fences are too high; the rows must be widened; new and expensive implements must be introduced; and other things, untried and of a doubtful nature in themselves, *must be planted with it*; and if these improvements, as Mr. Kerr considers them, are not adopted, *he prefers to see the whole crop of Free Suffrage taken up by the roots and thrown away forever*. Farmers—thinking men—we put it to your plain good sense to say if this is fair? Is it just to Gov. REID? Is it economy? Is it prudence? Is it wisdon? Hear what Gov. REID himself thinks of the present condition of the Free Suffrage crop. In his speech at Rockingham, Richmond, on the 15th, he said:

"The Governor proved that it [legislative enactment and the subsequent sanction of the people at the polls,] was the least expensive mode, was likewise the more expeditious mode, for the reason at present that the Free Suffrage crop was already half made; the ground had been well broken up by the discussions which had taken place, the seed had been deposited, and the growth looked finely and promised an abundant yield, and needed nothing more than one or two ploughings. Yes, said the Governor, the question of Free Suffrage has been both before the people as well as before the Legislature, and has received the Constitutional sanction of a three-fifths vote by one Legislature, has been advertised at an expense of some $2,000, and just at this time the Whig party, through their representative, Mr. Kerr, steps forward and proposes to plough up the crop and make the rows some little wider."

RATIFICATION MEETING.

We learn that the Ratification Meeting held in this place on Thursday night last, was an extremely dull and lifeless affair. Speeches were made by Messrs. Boyden and G. W. Haywood, delegates to Baltimore, and by Messrs. Bryan and Ransom. The warmest applause, we understand, was manifested when Fillmore or Webster was mentioned. Mr. Boyden's Speech was more in the nature of a defence than any thing else, for having yielded to Scott's nomination; and Mr. Bryan, it is stated, announced as a matter calculated to afford at least some consolation, that in case Gen. Scott should be elected and called away, the country would have a good President in Mr. Graham, who would, by the Constitution, take his place! And has it come to *that*?

We may state, as a notorious fact, that the nomination was received here with coldness and ill-concealed disgust and mortification; and this the Raleigh Register calls "*enthusiasm*"! The Register is "enthusiastic," and it imagines other Whigs to be so, because the Ratification Meeting here alluded to, did not *reject* the nomination.

GOV. REID'S APPOINTMENT'S.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor will address his fellow citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Salem, Thursday,	July 1st.
Huntsville, (Yadkin,) Saturday,	" 3rd.
Wilkesboro', Tuesday,	" 6th.

THE DOUBLE-FACED PLATFORM.

In our last number, we published the entire platform of Resolutions, as officially reported by the late Whig Convention. The 8th of the series, in regard to the "compromise," differs but little from that adopted by the Southern delegates; and if endorsed or adhered to by the great body of that party in the free States, the country may rejoice at the great change which has lately come over the spirit of their dreams.

Before the official publication of their platform, however, the newspapers in Baltimore, and indeed throughout the country, published unofficially *another* Resolution, as the one adopted by the Convention on the subject referred to. That Resolution is in the following words:

8. That the series of acts of the 31st Congress, the act known as the Fugitive-Slave Law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace; and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

And it was the platform, with *this* Resolution in it, which, together with the nomination, General Scott "accepted" by telegraph—he having accepted on the 21st, and the official series not having been published until the day after; since which time he has not been heard from.

The above resolution appeared in the Standard of 23d inst., as a part of the proceedings of the Convention; and though at the time we considered it exceptionable—subject to criticism, and ingeniously contrived by its authors—yet the *full measure* of its objectionableness, its evasiveness and duplicity was not then noticed. Upon a careful review of its phraseology, however, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the foulest cheats that could have been attempted; and we congratulate the Whig party of the South, that the official Resolution offers no such affront to Southern intelligence, nor such an unprincipled subterfuge for their brethren at the North. On this point, we think there can exist no difference of sentiment amongst us. And yet this is the resolution "accepted" by Gen. Scott, nor has he yet accepted, much less agreed to stand upon the *official* platform! Respecting any hope that may have been excited in the South, that the Northern presses and politicians, most ardent in their support of Scott, will adhere to the platform, it is a significant fact, that even the above ambiguous and double-faced Resolution is regarded by them as too great a concession to Southern interests. As evidence of this fact, read what Greely of the N. Y. Tribune, the Magnus Apollo of Sewardism and Scottism, says of it. That paper of the 22d publishes the above Resolution, and thus holds forth:

"By "the question thus settled," the plank evidently means to cover *all* questions relative to Slavery, and to denounce all discussion, criticism or remonstrance respecting the existence of Slavery in this country as perilous and wrong. All this is alike futile and preposterous—we defy it, execrate it, spit upon it. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, nothing in our Union, which forbids the indignant exposure of any wrong, the reprehension of any iniquity, such as Slavery generally is and perpetually tends to create.

We say, then, in all kindness and deference to the opinions of the elder and wiser, that agitation respecting Slavery can only cease with the existence of Slavery, which is its impelling cause—that Conventions and Congresses and Platforms can do nothing effectual for its repression.

If the South really desire to limit and arrest agitation, it should discourage and inhibit the hunting of Fugitives from Slavery in Free States. For this hunting does, it will, it *must* create agitation wherever it takes place, and there is no power in National Conventions or Doctors of Divinity to prevent it.

We say, then, to the South, in earnest frankness, this Fugitive Slave Law *does* create agitation throughout the Free States—*will* create it—*must* create it, so long as it is upheld and enforced, You can build no Platforms to prevent this, so long as slave-hunting in free communities is legalized."

Read, again, what the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Tribune, one of the leading Scott organs, says:

"The resolution on the slavery question is far less radical than many feared. It will be observed it contains none of the absurd and anti-republican doctrine of the 'finality' of the compromise measures, which some politicians and presses have for many months been industriously inculcating, and the adoption of which was falsely represented as essential to the unity of the whig party. The resolution receives and acquiesces in the compromise measures as a settlement of the question, 'UNTIL TIME AND EXPERIENCE SHALL DEMONSTRATE THE NECESSITY OF FURTHER LEGISLATION, TO GUARD AGAINST THE EVASION OF THE LAW ON THE ONE HAND, AND THE ABUSE OF THEIR POWERS ON THE OTHER,' and discountenances all agitation of the slavery question inconsistent with this object.

The convention acquiesced in the compromise measures, but refused to give countenance to the idea that the fugitive-slave law was beyond amendment or incapale of improvement."

Are not such sentiments in precise accordance with the distinct avowal made by the friends of Scott beforehand, that if the platform embodied the *finality* of the Compromise, it would be a gull-trap and a cheat?

And if such be, and we believe it is, the general feeling of the Scott party at the North upon these Resolutions, what extremity of opposition—what bitterness and rancor of denunciation may be expected from them against the *official* platform? What assurance do these indications afford, that sectional agitation will be allayed?—that abolitionism will be discouraged?—that the plain Constitutional rights of the South will be respected?

Connected with this subject, there are some things which we desire to be informed of:

1. How came it about, that the above Resolution was so universally published as a portion of the Whig platform? The Baltimore presses had reporters on the spot—they concurrently reported it as the one adopted—so did the Washington City papers. Are there *two* platforms? or, if not, how did the mistake occur? Who wrote the Resolution? Or did it *just write itself*?

2. When Gen. Scott's hasty acceptance of the nomination, with the *unofficial* platform, was read in the Convention on Monday, after every member of that body had seen and read the above Resolution, published as a portion of their platform; and when Gov. Johnston of Pennsylvania called attention to an error in the Resolution on the Tariff, *how happened it* that the gross and palpable inaccuracies of this Resolution—the chief point of disagreement—the most vitally important one of the series, *had the fortune to escape all comment and observation*?

3. Will Gen. Scott endorse the official platform?

4. In the nature of things, according to present appearances, is it not more than probable that *somebody* is to get wofully cheated by the publication of dual platforms in this way?

"*Finally*," is not the Register of the 26th instant *bound* to explain to its readers how the word "*Final*" found its way into the above Resolution, hoisted by him last Saturday, occurring just before the word "settlement"? From what paper was it copied? And has any one a right, simply because a couple of platforms are going the rounds, to take out or insert a word, to suit himself? We ask for information.

HEAR WHAT GENTRY SAYS!

The following is an extract from a Speech recently delivered in the House of Representatives, by Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, a leading Whig from Tennessee:

"Now, if Gen. Scott is nominated at Baltimore, what a triumph for SEWARD! What a shout of exultation will burst from his lips, and from the lips of all his faithful and hopeful followers! Some willing mercenaries will be ready, figuratively speaking, to raise aloft upon their pike-staffs the heads of Webster and Fillmore, and all Northern Union-loving Whigs who have stood by them, and bear them through the streets amid the shouts and huzzas of their victorious enemies, and we shall have a grand jubilant, exulting glorification to celebrate the occasion. As a loyal Whig who has never proved unfaithful to my party, myself and my Southern Whig friends will be required to fall amicably into line, and constitute the rear guard of Mr. SEWARD'S column, and give him our voices to swell the jubilant exultation. Well, perhaps I may try. [Laughter.] But my opinion is, that my utmost effort to shout will resolve itself into a groan of despair. *I cannot do it. I will not.* Put that down in your note-book. "Well, what will you do? Join the Democratic party?" [Laughter.] I do not think I shall. I do not know what I shall do. But I know I will do what I believe to be my duty. My present impression is, that I shall deem it more consistent with my pride of character, to stand aloof from the contest. But if I thought one man's vote or one man's influence were necessary to cast the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King, my voice and my vote should be given to them unhesitatingly. And any gentleman who dreams that any Southern State will cast its vote for Gen. Scott in the next Presidential election, dreams, in my opinion, a dream that will never be realized."

The only reply which the Scott newspapers have to make to the foregoing is, that "Gentry is turning locofoco"! We leave it to our readers to say if Mr. Gentry's views and declarations do not bear the marks of honesty and patriotism on their very face.

MR. CLINGMAN.

We make the following extract from a letter recently received from a gentleman of information and character in Washington City:

"By the by, among the appliances used by the Sewardites here to carry every thing their own way, are the attacks which have been made upon Mr. Clingman, by the Republic newspaper, by letter-writers who belong to Mr. Graham's Navy Department, and indeed by every one here who is identified directly or indirectly with Seward and his plans. Your readers may not know that Mr. Graham is very ambitious of achieving the Vice Presidential nomination at the hands of Seward's instruments; so, naturally enough, the Correspondents of the press who receive their bread at Mr. Graham's hands, fancy that the best way to keep place under him is to abuse and hound down Mr. Clingman, who deserves the thanks of his constituents for the gallant manner in which he has breasted the torrent of Sewardism and Abolitionism in the Whig party. Every one hoping for office under Scott has joined in this crusade against him, as he has given Seward more trouble than any of the seceders from the Caucus."

The above letter, our readers will perceive, was written *before* the Whig nominations were made. The result shows our Correspondent was not mistaken as to the feelings and calculations of Mr. Graham.

Strong in the confidence of his constituents, Mr. Clingman may well defy a ll his enemies, both here and among the Sewardites of the free States.

SEWARD ON THE NOMINATION.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday publishes the following extracts from a letter writen by the notorious and infamous William H. Seward, to the Scott Ratification Meeting held in New York, on Thursday last.:

"I congratulate the Whigs of New York on their sagacity and patriotism in preferring the worthiest available citizen, for the most responsible service and the highest honor of the Republic; on their perseverying fidelity to him and to their own sacred principles of Freedom and Toleration, as well as on their distinguished prudence and magnanimity in the conduct of the Canvass of Nominations; finally on the auspicious result of their labors.

And now let the dissensions of the past be buried in the grave, to which its errors are hastening. A Whig Administration, with such a chief, cannot fail to be guided by the principles of order, of moderation, of devotion to the Constitution and the Union, of melioration, improvements and progress, which the whig party has always cherished, and maintained, and acting on their principles, will mark an era, not merely in the advance of our country, but even in the course of Republican principles throughout the world."

Will the Raleigh Register publish the foregoing, as one of its "*enthusiastic*" responses to the nomination?

SETTLE IT BETWEEN YOU, GENTLEMEN. Some little while ago, we stated that many of our Whig friends desired to know if the Albemarle Bulletin was right in representing Mr. Kerr as opposed to Free Suffrage. To which inquiry that paper replies, that "he represented no such thing."

We cannot but think that there is some misapprehension about this matter. The Bulletin did say, that in his speech down there, Mr. Kerr "thought our State Convention as perfect as any the wit of man ever devised; but if the *people* desired a change, they should have it, &c." Free Suffrage is not at present a part of the Constitution; and the question is, did the Bulletin represent his candidate as opposed to the change? Those who vote in the affirmative, please say *aye*; those of a contrary opinion, say *no*. It is told of a Frenchman, that he was once called on by a Yankee for satisfaction, for having pronounced the latter a "liar." The Frenchman was somewhat embarrassed, and denied having done so, explaining in his very polite way, that all he meant was, that "de Yankee had one berry curious way of walking round de troot"—that was all! Is not the Bulletin satisfied, that Mr. Kerr has, to say the least, "one berry curious way ob walkin round de Free Suffrage question"?

OLD OPINIONS AND NEW. The leading, most noisy and influential Scott journal in the country, is Greely's "Tribune," a Seward paper, published in New York. Before the nomination of Gen. Taylor in 1848, however, the said Mr. Greely wrote as follows to a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of that year:

"Send a delegate to the Convention, if you can for Clay, if not for Clay for Corwin, if not for Corwin for Seward, if not for Seward for Taylor. But last of all for Scott. *Scott is a vain conceited coxcomb of a man. His brains—all that he has, are in his epaulettes, and if he should be elected President, he would tear the whig party into tatters in less than six months.*"

Mr. Fillmore had pretty much the same idea of "tearing the whig party to tatters" the other day, when he telegraphed to his friends at Baltimore *to go for Webster and save their party from destruction.*

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated,

ANSON, June 26, 1852.

"The nomination of Pierce and King is well received among the Democrats here. If there is a dissenting voice here, I have not heard it. The nomination of Gen. Scott has spread terror and discord among the Whigs in this region. Some roundly declare they will not support him, while many look forward to certain defeat."

NOT READY YET. "The Hon. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, is not ready to enlist in the Scott ranks, and he will take an early opportunity to define his position in the House of Representatives." So says the Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun.

RESPONSES TO THE NOMINATION.

The Fayetteville Observer, ultra Whig, noticing the extraordinary result of the Baltimore Whig Convention, says:

"We understand that all the Southern Delegates stood firm for Fillmore, *except Virginia*. That delegation stood on the ballot this morning, 8 for Scott, 6 for Fillmore, 1 blank. And thus it happens that *the man* of the South, that noble Patriot Millard Fillmore, to whom she owes such an everlasting debt of gratitude, is defeated by the agency of a Southern State, and that State one which never did and never will give a Whig vote, though she manages to get a full share of the spoils, let what party may be in power.

As to the nomination, we have nothing to say till we see the whole ground. Our readers know that as Gen. Scott *has* stood, his nomination is distasteful to us. What developments may have been made to change the face of affairs, we will know in due time. Till then, we are silent."

The Wilmington Commercial, as we have already stated, refuses to go for Scott. That paper of the 24th says it has all due respect for Gen. Scott, and under other circumstances "should delight to honor him," but cannot do so with "the *odious* and *detestable* surroundings which are part and parcel of his public self." Of Mr. Graham the Commercial also speaks kindly, but says *the "crust of the sugared pill will not present nausea*; neither can his qualifications and character avail to purify the elements that surround the nominations." The Commercial of the 26th concludes a most powerful article on the subject as follows:

"We say, then, on this point, that it is the Doctrine of the Organ, the Doctrine of SEWARD, and must consequently be the Doctrine of SCOTT'S Administration, should he be elected—THAT THE SUBJECT OF SLAVERY SHALL BE AGITATED SO LONG AS SLAVERY EXISTS.

We are loth to press into this article any matter personal to ourselves. But we know our friends expect us to define our position, and it is our duty to do so, in candor and honesty. Thus, then it is: If an independent ticket for FILLMORE and GRAHAM is got up in the State, we will vote for it. If not, we will vote for PIERCE and KING, *believing that the salvation of the country depends upon the defeat of Gen. Scott, in the ensuing election.*"

The Editor of the Wilmington Herald, who was a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, goes for the nomination with evident reluctance.

The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel, a paper of much ability and influence and a leading organ of the Georgia Whigs, says:

"The nomination of Gen. Scott under any circumstances would not have been acceptable to the people of Georgia. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, that the news of his nomination yesterday was not only a source of deep and heartfelt mortification, but of universal condemnation among the Whigs and Union men of the city. We have heard of no man—not a single one who approves it, and unless there is a very great change in public sentiment, few if any will support him.

In our opinion, he has no claims upon the country to the distinguished office to which he aspires; for we regard his military services as constituting an objection rather than a recommendation. We want a civilian, a statesman, one who is familiar with the duties and responsibilities of that important office. Gen. Scott cannot be so regarded by any impartial mind. In addition to this, he is the avowed advocate of the annexation of Canada, unless he may find it expedient to change his views, and last, though not least, he is the candidate of the Free-soil and "higher law" wing of the Whig party—whose instrument we regard him, and to whose discretion will be yielded the distribution of the spoils if he should be elected. For these reasons we will not support Gen. Scott.

It is proper to add that to Mr. Graham we have not the slightest objection. He is a distinguished and conservative statesman, whom we should be pleased to support if he was more worthily associated.

This position to us is one by no means congenial to our tastes. We always greatly prefer to enter the field in an open and bold fight for him who has been selected as the standard bearer of our principles; but to Gen. Scott our objections are paramount to any considerations of mere party fealty."

The Savanah News, a neutral paper, thinks it speaks the conviction of all, when it says that the nomination cannot receive the hearty support of any party in Georgia, and is confident in the present state of feeling the nomination of a third Presidential ticket, by the Union Whig delegates at Baltimore, would be promptly responded to by the Whigs of Georgia, most of whom, with the true Union Whigs of the North, would prefer defeat with Fillmore or Webster, as national men, to victory with Scott as a sectional chief; and adds it shall not be surprised to see a movement for a third Presidential ticket in Georgia, which, while it would defeat the designs of mere sectional men, would preserve the nationality of the Whig party of the Union, an event of the highest importance in the estimation of all who regard the nationality of the two great parties as essential to the perpetuity of the Republic.

So much, for the present, as to the South—now for the North.

The Boston Courier says the announcement of the nomination "fell like a funeral pall upon the spirits" of the Boston Union Whigs. There were some cheers, but we understand, says that paper, they "*proceeded chiefly from individuals of the Freesoil party.*" The Boston Advertiser says the nomination "forbodes disastrous consequences," and it has no hope that Gen. Scott can be elected. The New York Day Book, a staunch and active Whig sheet, says:

"The nomination of General Scott *falls like a wet blanket upon the whigs of this city.* Among all that we met yesterday and heard speak of the nomination—and they were hundreds—we heard but *one solitary whig* who did not declare openly that *he would not vote for Gen. Scott*—and that one was an *abolitionist* and a believer in spirit rappings. The whigs of this city are disappointed, chagrined, and mortified beyond expression, and they can vent their feelings only in execrating the means that brought about so contemptible a nomination.

That the whigs should repudiate such an administration—that it should throw overboard such a man as Daniel Webster, after all that has been done for it, and take up such a conceited, ill-tempered, and foolish creature as General Winfield Scott—is past all comprehension, and must be mortifying in the extreme to every sensible man of the party. It shows what it is composed of, and how contemptible and utterly worthless it is in every respect. It has repudiated Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John J. Crittenden, and Millard Fillmore, for such men as Winfield Scott, William H. Seward, John M. Botts, and James C. Jones.

Who wants anything to do with such a party? Who will belong to it? Who will support it, work for it, and go with it? Who? Why, the Bloomers, the anti-renters, the Mormons, the Fourrierites, the socialists, the spirit-rappers, the abolitionists, and the advocates of woman's rights—the Finkles, the Joe Smiths, and the Lloyd Garrisons. The whigs—bah! who will say he is a whig now? Not we, surely. We would as soon support Greely or Abby Kelly Folsom as Winfield Scott, Wm. H. Seward, and Sim Draper. The southern whigs may take them and hug them to their bosoms, if they choose; but the Yorkers never will. Perhaps Scott, with his abolition supporters here, and John M. Clayton, John M. Botts, Governor Jones, and the Hon. Leslie Coombs in the South, may carry Kentucky, Tennessee, and Maryland; but we can tell them that they will carry but just one northern State. They will get Vermont, and nothing else. Mark what we say: General Scott will carry but one State North of Mason and Dixon's line, and that will be Vermont, the only State that has nullified the fugitive-slave law."

But we lack space to-day to add to our extracts from the *Union Whig* papers on this subject—indeed, we might fill our paper with such extracts. We call attention to one marked fact in this connexon—it is this: All the sound Union Whig papers of the free States—such as the New York Express, the Day Book, and the Boston Courier—have received the nomination with regret and mortification, and are denouncing the means used to effect it, as well as the influences which surround Gen. Scott; while *Southern* Whig papers are rejoicing over the result, and talking of their Scott enthusiasm! What does this mean, but that certain *Southern* Whig papers, such as the Raleigh Register, are willing that even the friends of the Union of their own party in the free States should be put down, if thereby the offices and spoils can be clutched and enjoyed?

NO PARTYISM.

It has become quite fashionable of late, (says the Asheville News, a Whig paper,) in certain grand sanhedrims of the Whig party and in private juntos and cliques and among certain individuals, to denounce all who do not bow down in idolatrous and blind submission to the dictates of the party, whether that party shapes its course upon safe and satisfactory principles to the country or not.

For one we have expressed our determination not to co-operate with any party which is contaminated and controlled by influences dangerous and destructive to the South. If the Whig party is to become but an instrument in the hands of that arch demagogue, Seward, and his abolition gang, we cannot better express our intentions than by copying an extract from Mr. Clay's speech before the Kentucky Legislature in 1850. That great man said:

"I have had great hopes and confidence in the principles of the whig party as being most likely to conduce to the honor, the prosperity, and the glory of my country. But if it is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be ingrafted on the whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party, and cease to be a whig. If I am alive, I will give my humble support for the Presidency to that man, to whatever party he may belong, who is *uncontaminated* by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out all the time and aloud that he is a whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

DECIDEDLY SWIFT.

Gen. Scott seems to have been in quite a hurry in his acceptance of the nomination the other day. It appears that he sent a despatch to Gov. Jones, almost as soon as the balloting was over. It has been suggested, as some excuse for his exhibition of more than his usual "haste," that he was afraid the Convention (which was still in session) *might reconsider their vote!*

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, of the 25th instant, says:

"Grantland, of Georgia, a wealthy gentleman closely related to a democratic member of Congress from the same State, offered to bet ten thousand dollars on the election of Gen. Scott. Gen. Lane took up the bet, and the money was to be staked this morning, when Gen. Lane offered to double the bet on Pierce, which, however, Mr. Grantland declined. Gen. Lane then offered Mr. Grantland a gift of $250 if he would put up the original $10,000, which was also declined."

We cannot approve the prevalent practice of betting on elections; but if the Whigs, in a fret, choose to back their judgments in that way, they must take the consequences. They do it with their eyes open, and must blame nobody but themselves.

☞ The Raleigh Register has the audacity to charge that David S. Reid "deserted the South and her best interests" while in Congress, well knowing that the people of North Carolina, by electing him Governor, have deliberately declared to the contrary; and this charge from a newspaper which supports for the Presidency Gen. Scott, the *preferred* candidate of Seward—a candidate who is rejected by even all the sound Union Whigs of the free States!

We perceive nothing of general importance in the late proceedings of Congress. Mr. Ashe, of this State, addressed the House on Thursday last on the Pennsylvania contested election case.

Congress, it is expected, will adjourn about the 15th of September.

The [Whig] platform finds universal acceptance with the Wgigs, and even the Democrats can say nothing against it. *Register.*

Which platform? Which Resolution on Slavery, of the three or four that we find floating about in the Whig newspapers?

One of the best jokes of the season is the declaration by the last Register, that "John Kerr is a better, a much better Free Suffrage man than David S. Reid"!!!

COTTON. By the arrival of the Niagara we have Liverpool dates to the 11th June. The Cotton market was active, at former prices—sales of the week 69,000 bales.

FRANKLIN PIERCE is a grand-son of General Stark, the Marion of New England, and a cousin of the Cilley's, distinguished names in the Revolutionary history.

The proceedings of the Democratic Meeting in Person, shall appear in our next.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, the 22d instant, by the Rev. Peter Doub, Mr. Jesse L. Garrett to Miss Catherine Elizabeth Johnson, daughter of Mr. Willie W. Johnson, of this City.

At Wake Forest, on the 22d of June, by J. S. Mooring, Esq., Mr. Vincent T. Cosby to Miss Martha Ann Hayes, both of Raleigh

In Wake County, on the 17th of June, by the Rev. Daniel Culbreth, Marion J. Woodall to Miss Martha A. B. Buffaloe, daughter of B. B. Buffaloe, Esq.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Webb, Mr. W. H. Holderness, of Caswell County, to Miss Sarah F. Foreman, daughter of the late Col. W. Foreman, of Norfolk County, Va.

DIED,

In Rockingham County, on Tuesday the 22d instant, REUBEN REID, Esq., aged about 68 years, the father of the present Governor of the State. The deceased was a worthy, honest, and useful citizen; and his death has occasioned profound sorrow among a large circle of relations and friends.

In San Jacinto, Texas, on the 31st May, 1852, Dr. G. W. Watson, formerly of Chatham County, N. C., aged about 33 years. He was devoted to his profession, and acquired the confidence and respect of a numerous circle of friends. His death is deeply deplored. [COM.

In Nashville, N. C., on the 8th instant, Green Arrington, son of John S. Arrington, dec'd, in the 16th year of his age.

NEW BOOKS.

THE days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar, author of Woman's Friendship, Home Influence, &c.
Humbolts Cosmos, vol. IV.
Life and Letters of Niebuhr.
Recollections of a Literary Life by Miss Mitford.
The Howadji in Syria by. Curtis.
Peguinello, a Tale by, G. P. R. James.
What Now? For Young Ladies leaving School by Rev. C. F. Deems.

Just received by W. L. POMEROY.
June 29, 1852. 67—

D. G. LOUGEE,

DEALER IN CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND FANCY GOODS,
Also, Confectionary, Cegars, and Varieties.
Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut St.
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Articles in his line bought and sold on Commission. Cash paid for Old Gold. ORDERS promptly despatched.
☞ Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry neatly repaired.
April 3, 1852. 42—

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1852.

Marshall, of Kentucky, Toombs, Stephens, Brocks, Abercrombie, White, of Alabama, Cabell, Morton, Outlaw, Gentry, Williams, Watkins, Falconer, Caldwell and Clingman, of Congress, Whigs, fifteen in all, so far refuse to support Scott. Fletcher Webster will support Pierce. W. D. W.

WASHINGTON, June 29, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mr. Clay died at half past eleven o'clock to-day, without pain.

Washington City is in mourning, and Congress adjourned.

Gen. Scott's letter of acceptance confirms all the hostile Southern Congress Whigs against him. Toombs says it disbands and destroys the Whig party, and that the party expired on the day of the death of its founder. W. D. W.

Death of an Episcopal Divine.

CHARLESTON, June 24. The Right Rev. Christopher Gadsden, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina, died this morning.

Dissatisfaction in New York.

NEW YORK, June 23. There is a growing dissatisfaction among a large portion of the whigs of this city at the nomination of General Scott, and efforts are being made to get up a convention to nominate Mr. Webster as an independent candidate.

THE STANDARD FOR 1852.

The present year will be marked by events of deep and lasting importance. A President and Vice President will be elected; and we shall have in this State, a warm campaign for Governor and members of the Legislature. The Legislature to be chosen will be called upon to elect a Senator for six years—to re-district the State for members of Congress—and also to lay off the Senatorial Districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons for the next twenty years. In addition to this, the great question of Equal Suffrage will come before that body for final action. These considerations, not to mention others, will render the campaign interesting to all. The people will desire to be informed as to passing events and the qualifications and soundness of public men; and, to be thus informed, they must not only hear the "*stump*" speeches, but they must *take the newspapers.*

We shall devote all our energies to the cause of the people and of Democracy and equal rights, in the coming campaign. A brilliant triumph lies before us, brother Democrats, provided we are true to ourselves. Let us, then, go to work at once—let us prepare *now* for the harvests of August and November. Let us scatter the documents and newspapers far and wide among the people, so that they may have an opportunity of reading, pondering, and deciding for themselves, upon the great questions which will come before them. Democracy fears nothing so much as false issues and concealments. It is open like the sun—like the sun, it shines for all; and, like truth, it courts scrutiny and challenges investigation.

The undersigned offers the NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD, as a co-worker in the good cause, at the following rates: Weekly, in advance, $2; Semi-Weekly, in advance, $4. Where payment is delayed beyond one month the price will be $2 50 and $4 50 respectively; and if delayed beyond six months, $3 and $5 in each case. Any person who will procure and transmit five subscribers, with the cash in advance, will be entitled to the sixth copy for one year, free of charge.

Standard for the Campaign.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

W. W. HOLDEN.

Raleigh, June 30, 1852.

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day,	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1–26—One grain and 26–100.

Viz: Magnesia,	0.14
Salts of Lime,	0.84
Silicic Acid,	0.28
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1–05—One grain and 5–100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*
June 29, 1852. 926—4tw

Interesting Biographical Sketches.

GOVERNOR BENJAMIN PIERCE.

Benjamin Pierce, the father of General Franklin Pierce, the democratic candidate for President of the United States, was born at Chelmsford, a town near Lowell, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in 1757; and, as he was the son of a farmer, his early life was devoted to agriculture. He was descended from a respectable Irish family, who originally emigrated along with many other Irish emigrants, from Londonderry, in the north of Ireland, and settled in New Londonderry, in New Hampshire. On the memorable 19th of April, 1775, the revolutionary committee of Boston sent out couriers in every direction, and one of these messengers came up to the door of the farm house, while young Pierce, then only eighteen years of age, was ploughing in his father's field; and having delivered a brief message, hastened on to arouse the country to action. It was the news of the battle of Lexington which the stranger was commissioned to proclaim, and which, like a trumpet's voice, roused all the inhabitants of the land. Young Pierce left the plow, and shouldering his musket, proceeded on foot towards Lexington, where he found on his arrival, that the troops had fallen back upon Boston, and enlisting as a private soldier in the Army of the Revolution, was assigned to the regiment commanded by Col. Brooks.

In the battle of Bunker Hill, which occurred on the 17th of June following, Pierce took a part, and from that time to the close of the Revolution, he continued in the service of the country, and followed the fortune of his regiment, fighting when it was called into action, and attracting the notice and winning the commendation of his superior officers for his gallantry and good conduct, by which means he rose gradually to the command of a company, so that at the disbanding of the Revolutionary Army, he held the rank of captain. The leaders of the revolution had been driven, by necessity, to the issuing of paper money; and in that currency, already depreciating, the troops were paid off. Pierce was amongst the sufferers; and when he set out to return to his native village, he found the continental money which he had received from Congress so far depreciated that the whole amount in his possession, the arrears of his pay for eight years of service, would not suffice for the purchase of a farm. He was obliged, like many other officers of the Revolution, to go into the wilderness, where lands were cheap, and begin the cultivation of wild land. He removed to the State of New Hampshire, into the town and county of Hillsborough, and having made a clearing, erected a rude habitation, felling the trees with his axe, and procuring food for sustenance with his gun. In that town his son, Franklin Pierce, was born, and there lived until he removed to Concord, the capital of the State, where he now resides.

In the autumn of 1786, Gen. John Sullivan, who was then President of New Hampshire, and whose grand-son, John Sullivan, is now Attorney General of that State, determined to form the militia of the county of Hillsborough into a brigade, and having sought out Benjamin Pierce, commissioned him as a brigade major; and he being a veteran soldier, immediately took the necessary steps for the perfect organization and discipline of the several regiments. He had already served eight years in the regular army, and he continued for twenty-one years in the militia, leaving it finally in the station of brigadier general. Gen. Miller and Gen. John McNiel, (who was a son-in-law of Benjamin Pierce,) both of whom served with so much distinction in the war of 1812, and the latter of whom recently deceased at the city of Washington, both belonged, when they were young men, to the militia regiment commanded by the father of the democratic nominee; and it is said that several other officers who have distinguished themselves, have been proud to declare that they received their first lessons of military discipline from Gen. Benjamin Pierce, in the militia of Hillsborough.

From 1789 to 1802, he was a representative of the people in the Legislature of the State; and in 1803 was first elected a member of the Governor's council, where he continued six years, five of which were passed in the council of the celebrated Gov. John Langdon. This brings us to the year 1809. Soon after that time he was appointed Sheriff of the county of Hillsborough, which office he held till 1813. In that year, at the June session of the Legislature, a change was made in the judiciary system of the State, which resulted in abolishing the offices of the existing judges, and gave to the dominant party an opportunity to appoint their successors upon the bench. The name of the highest court of the State, which had been styled the Superior Court of Judicature, was by the new law changed to the Supreme Judicial Court. Arthur Livermore, Chief Justice of the former court, was retained as an associate justice in the new one. Jeremiah Smith, of Exeter, who had resigned his seat on the bench to accept the office of Governor, was again appointed Chief Justice. The remaining seat was filled by Caleb Ellis, of Claremont, a young but distinguished member of the bar. This nominal change in the courts was made, as the republican party contended, for the sole purpose of getting rid of the old court, and was unconstitutional. A warm controversy ensued, and both courts sat and claimed a right to administer the law; during which time the public business was thrown into confusion, by the jurors and witnesses sometimes obeying the summons to attend one court and sometimes the other.

In consequence of the confusion resulting from this unsettled state of things, Governor John Gilman, then chief magistrate of the State, convened the Legislature on the 27th day of October, several weeks earlier than the day to which it had been adjourned. At an early period of this session, Josiah Butler, sheriff of the county of Rockingham, and Benjamin Pierce, sheriff of Hillsborough, were removed by address. Pierce, however, was elected four years successively to the Governor's council, and ultimately again appointed sheriff of Hillsborough county. While holding that office, an event occured, which strongly marked his character, and erected for him an enduring monument in the hearts of the people. It was in the year 1818, at the time when the enormous abuses of the creditor over the debtor were exciting the attention of the people, and calling forth execrations from the philanthropic and liberal everywhere. In some instances the father of a poor family was for years immured in a dungeon for the amount of the prison charges, and his family, meanwhile, were reduced to pauperism and beggary. No age, no condition was exempt. The poor and decayed veteran, whose best years had been spent in the service of his country, was often confined with felons, and year rolled on after year, leaving him in hopeless imprisonment. In Amherst jail, there were three aged prisoners, one of whom had groaned in confinement almost four years. When Pierce was appointed sheriff, he gave these prisoners notice that they were to be released, and appointed a day for their deliverance, the 20th of November, 1818, the more grateful to the prisoners that it was to occur just at the coming on of winter. The inhabitants thought the occasion worthy of public demonstrations, and when they had assembled together at the prison to witness the release, the sheriff, Benj. Pierce, having opened the prison door, thus addressed the three prisoners:

"Moses Brewer, Isaac Lawrence, and George Lancy—By the return made me by Israel W. Kelly, Esq., my predecessor in the office of sheriff for the county of Hillsborough, it appears that you, Moses Brewer, was committed, December 13, 1813; and you, Isaac Lawrence, was committed, December 27, 1815; and you, George Lancy, July 2, 1817.

"My unfortunate fellow citizens: The feelings excited by a view of your situation are inexpressible. That those heads, silvered by age and hardship, and those hearts throbbing with kindly emotions, should be held for this long period of time by their fellow citizens, without the imputation of a crime, in a captivity unparalleled even in the annals of the French Bastile, or Algerine slavery, always viewed by us with sentiments of inexpressible horror, is more than my nature is able to endure. To be immured in a dungeon, standing on the very soil of liberty and in the midst of men boasting its high privilege, is, in my mind, with which the idea and the value of freedom are closely interwoven, infinitely worse than to be enslaved in a foreign land by enemies and barbarians, from whom nothing better could be expected. But as an officer of the country, I have a duty to perform. I must either be governed by the law and suffer you still to remain, the devoted victims of unavoidable misfortune and honesty poverty, shut out from the genial light of heaven and the vital air, God's equal gift to all, to endure, perhaps perish under the privations incident to your situation and the stern ravages of approaching winter, forlorn and destitute, with no friend to comfort, no society to cheer, no companion to console you—or, I must be directed by the powerful impulse of humanity, pay the debt myself, and bid you leave this dreary and gloomy abode.

"My unfortunate fellow citizens—My duty to myself will not suffer longer to remain here an old companion in arms, who fought for the liberty of which he is deprived, for no crime but that of being poor. My duty to my country, whose honor is deeply implicated by your sufferings—and it is one of my first wishes that it should be untarnished—and my duty to my God, who has put it into my power to relieve, irresistibly urge me to the latter course. This, I am sensible, takes from me a large sum of money; however, the liberal and generous people, among whom it is my happy lot to reside, may participate; if not, none but my children will have any right to reproach me; and I am confident they will do no more than say their father was generous to a fault. In this view, go receive the uncontaminated air which is diffused abroad for the comfort of man; go to your families and friends, if you have any. Be correct in your habits. Be industrious—and if your tottering and emaciated frames are so far exhausted as to prevent your getting a comfortable support, apply to the good people for relief—and may the best of heaven's blessings accompany you the remainder of your days."

In 1827, Benjamin Pierce was elected Governor of the State of New Hampshire; but in 1828, when the republican party in the North became divided between the partisans of General Jackson and John Quincy Adams, the larger part sustaining Mr. Adams, Pierce, who declared for General Jackson, was defeated, but was re-elected in 1829, when the star of the hero of the hermitage rose in the ascendant in New Hampshire. After this he lived in comparative retirement, on his farm, in Hillsboro'. At the commencement of the last war with Great Britain, his spirit entered into the contest, but the infirmities of age admonished him that he could hasten no more to the battle-field. Two of his sons, with his consent and advice, entered the public service.

Endowed by nature with a strong mind, Governor Pierce had overcome the obstacles springing from a want of education, and, by practice and perseverance, had acquired a knowledge of business and a skill in the conduct of public affairs. It was not from his high public station that he acquired a commanding influence, but from his integrity of character, his benevolence, hospitality and love of justice. Cheerful in his disposition, and delighting to contribute to the happiness of all around him, youthful vivacity found in him a congenial spirit, while sedate manhood and sober age discovered in his conduct nothing to reproach. When he was removed by death, the public felt the loss of a man who had sincerely loved and faithfully served his fellow men and his country. He died in the town of Hillsborough, where his remains are deposited, and over them a monument of plain hewn granite has been erected, which stands in a prominent position in the burying ground of the town, which is on the brow of a hill and in full view of the traveller when passing on the stage route from Amherst to Hillsborough.

Such is a faithful outline of the life and public career of Governor Benjamin Pierce, the father of General Franklin Pierce, the nominee of the Baltimore Democratic National Convention, which assembled at Baltimore on the 1st day of June, 1852, and selected its candidate on the forty-ninth ballot.

GENERAL FRANKLIN PIERCE.

General Franklin Pierce was the son of Governor Benjamin Pierce, whose biography is given above, and was born in the year 1804, in the town of Hillsborough, in the county of Hillsborough, in the interior or rather the western part of the State of New Hampshire. Hillsborough is a farming town, hilly, as its name imports, having no considerable village, and has long been distinguished for its unflinching devotion to the principles of the democratic party. After completing his academical studies he entered college, in Maine, and took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately on leaving college, he entered the office of Judge Gould, a jurist of distinction at Litchfield, Connecticut; but subsequently returned to his native State, and finished his studies at Amherst, the residence of Hon. Charles G. Atherton, late Senator, and the shire town of the county of Hillsborough. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of law in his native town, Hillsborough. But he had not been in practice two years when he was elected a representative in the Legislature of the State, and during his second year of service in that body, was elected Speaker of the House, in both of which positions he manifested so much talent and so admirable a capacity for legislative business, and so thoroughly won the confidence of the democratic party, that in the year 1833, while yet hardly more than a youth, he was elected to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States.

As a member of the House, he was not of that number who appear to desire to distinguish themselves by much speaking. He was rather quick to hear and slow to speak; modest and unassuming, but attentive to business, and strongly marked even then by what he has displayed so much of in his later life—that is, good common sense. He was an unwavering supporter of democratic measures—was a ready though not frequent debater; and, during his four years continuance in that body, steadily advanced himself in the warm friendship of almost all with whom he came in contact, and rose rapidly in the general confidence and good will of the people of New Hampshire. In 1837 he was elected, by the Legislature, a Senator from that State. In all these various and responsible stations, and during the succeeding five years on the floor of the Senate, good sense, caution, prudence, modesty, attention to business, and a certain chivalrous and lofty tone of manners, with kindness and good temper, rather than frequent speech-making, enabled Gen. Pierce to quit the Senate in 1842, with an amount of popularity which few men have ever possessed on leaving the Senate of the United States. He had now been more than ten years in public life, and having entered it very young, felt the necessity of devoting himself to his private affairs, which had suffered while he was absent. He resigned his seat in 1842, one year before his term expired, with the frankly avowed purpose of devoting himself to his profession, in order to earn a competence for his family; and with this view, removed his office to Concord, the capital of the State. In the Senate, Gen. Pierce ranked amongst the high-minded and honorable men of that body.

In private life, seldom has a political man been more beloved, even by his opponents; and very seldom, if ever, has a retired Senator been able to look back with more satisfaction on his career. Integrity, business habits, industry, and magnanimity, were the great secrets of his success in all the various and high stations which he had occupied. His speeches were generally short and to the point—he never rising unless he had something to say, and leaving off when he had done. When he resumed his practice at the bar, it was with a firm resolution to be withdrawn from public life, and the offices of Governor of the State and Senator, which were more than once offered to him, he declined. President Polk urged upon him the acceptance of the office of Attorney General of the United States, and afterwards that of Secretary of War, both of which he declined, with a declaration that he had no desire for public office, and would not consent to leave his home again, unless, in case of war, his country should demand his services. If it be asked, "What is he as a speaker?" it must be replied, General Pierce is an orator. Reasoning power and pathos are the characteristics of his addresses to juries, in which he is known to have had, during his practice, such remarkable success. Those brilliant flights of imagination, for which Mr. Choate the great orator of the Massachusetts bar, is so much distinguished, do not belong at all to Gen. Pierce. He goes at once to convince the reason, or to move the heart; and where the case admits of combining the two, he wields a masterly power. His clear, good common sense and knowledge of the human heart, must have struck every one who has had frequent opportunities to see him in the management of trials before a jury. These marked features in his forensic efforts have made him sought after, and his professional services to be in demand, in all the counties of the State of New Hampshire.

The breaking out of the Mexican war brought about the contingency for which he made a reservation when he rejected the overtures of President Polk, as honorable to him, and so flattering to his professional pride; and he at once enrolled himself as a volunteer, in the capacity of a private soldier. As soon as the New England regiment was raised, he was elected colonel, and his military services from that time till the American army entered the Halls of the Montezumus in triumph, have already been given in detail. His treatment of the brave and lamented Ransom was magnanimous in the extreme. Ransom was a military man by profession. He was educated at Norwich, Vt., under Capt. Alden Partridge, who for many years kept a military school there, for the education of young men. Ransom was one of his pupils; and after Captain Partridge retired, continued to form classes and give instructions in military tactics. He was every inch a soldier. Brave, and knowing himself competent, he naturally desired a position in which he might show his military talents. Pierce felt this, and generously urged upon President Polk the appointment of Ransom to the command of the New England Regiment. But President Polk, having been associated with Pierce in Congress, knew his man, sent him a commission as colonel, accompanied with one for Ransom as major of the same regiment. Ransom was shot through the head while rushing on upon the enemy in one of the most bloody fights in the whole war. Poor, gallant Ransom—the very soul of honor and valor—even now we seem to see his erect and elegant, but slender form, driven on by a spirit seemingly too mighty for the flesh in which it was encased, leading up, up the fatal hill, in the face of that deadly fire to which, in the very pride and exultation of his daring, he fell a victim.

Gen. Pierce was made a brigadier general by a commission dated March, 3, 1847, and his brigade consisted of the Ninth regiment, New England men; the Twelfth, men from Texas, Missouri, Arkansas, northern Mississippi and Louisiana; and the Fifteenth, raised in Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, the eastern part of Missouri and the western part of Indiana. Thus Gen. Pierce saw ranged under his banner 2,500 men, assembled from all sections of the Union; and at the head of this command he landed at Vera Cruz, from the bark Kepler, on the 28th of June, 1847. His career from that time till the American army entered the city of Mexico in triumph, has all become matter of history. In general, it may be remarked that he was lavish of personal sacrifices, and magnanimous towards others, when laurels were to be bestowed. As soon as the restoration of peace between the two republics became a thing settled, Pierce resigned his commission, left the city of Mexico, and returned home, leaving others to settle preliminaries and quarrel over the distribution of honors. His personal courage and his ability to command had both been repeatedly displayed. He had rendered all the service required of him by the exigencies of the country; he had won the good will, nay, the enthusiastic love, of the troops under his command. The men looked upon him as a friend and a father. There was no hardship which he was not willing to share with them; no allowance of food or water in his possession, however small, which he was not willing to divide with a sick and wounded soldier, although few suffered more than himself from the diseases of that deadly climate.

He now stands before the world, with health and strength renewed, and honors thick upon him, a candidate for President of the United States: and should he be elected, there is one immense advantage which he possesses over General Scott, viz: experience in public affairs. As representative in the Legislature, Speaker of the House in New Hampshire, representative to Congress, Senator, and lastly Commissioner in Mexico, he has seen, and been through the whole routine of public business. He has passed nine years at least at Washington as a legislator, and has, therefore, thoroughly seen the working of the machinery of our government. He has also seen the working of that other machinery—the distribution of patronage—and this will be of immense service to him in the bestowing of appointments and the distribution of government patronage—points in which some of our best Presidents have signally failed, and have involved themselves thereby in inextricable difficulties with their personal friends and their party.

General Pierce, at the bar, is one of those, who, though they do not hold with Lord Brougham that "though the world should come to an end my client must be acquitted," yet make the case of a client their own, and enter with the whole energies of their nature into the contest in which the rights of a client are involved. Yet so uniform is his courtesy at the bar that his deportment might be cited as an instance to show how much is uniformly gained and how little is ever lost, by observing on all occasions a generous, kind, and courteous demeanor to others.

Such is Gen. Franklin Pierce, the candidate of the democracy—in private life a gentleman—in his legislative career distinguished for ability, possessing the highest characteristics of an efficient and powerful advocate and popular orator, crowned with laurels won by fighting the enemy rather than by wrenching them from the brows of other men; and lastly, crowned, at the age of forty eight years, with a unanimous nomination, which has been hailed by the democracy with one spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm throughout the entire length and breadth of the Union.

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classsical and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are taught to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which they study, and to qalify them for superior and more elavated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" " In the English Branches,	12 50
" " In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852, 925—4w.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter *Session*—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina *Standard*, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake, Ex'r of Asa Blake, dec'd *vs.* Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from the State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d *Monday* of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

STATE of North Carolina, FRANKLIN COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. March Term, 1852.

Josiah E. Lankford and others, *vs.* George W. Jones and wife and others. Petition for division of Slaves.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that George W. Jones and wife Mary, and Thomas Lanier, Defendants in this case, live beyond the limits of this State:

Therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said Jones and his wife Mary, and the said Thomas Lanier to be, and appear, at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid at the Court-House in the Town of Loutsburg, on the 2d Monday of June, A. D., 1852, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the prayer thereof will be granted and decrees made accordingly.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D., 1852. Issued pril 27th, 1852. Y. PATTERSON, c. c. c.

AApril 27th, 1852. [Pr. adv. $5,62½.] 918—w6w.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE undersigned having been authorized to contract for the building of a "Masonic Hall," in the Town of Yanceyville, are prepared to receive bids up to the 5th of July.

The building is to be fifty by thirty-two feet. Full and ample specifications can be seen or had by applying to John A. Graves, in Yanceyville.

A. WILLIS,
THOS. W. GRAVES,
W. WALKER,
A. GUNN,
JOHN A. GRAVES.

June 5th, 1852. 61—t5J.

Notice.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company, are hereby notified that an Instalment of Two Dollars per share will be due on the 1st Monday in July next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *Pres't.*

JNO. A. SELBY, *Sec'y.*

May 18, 1852. 58—2t.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, FRANKLIN COUNTY, N C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*

Castalia Female Institute,

CASTALIA, NASH, N. C.

Mrs. M. C. Richardson, *Principal.*

THE Fall Terms will commence on the first Monday in July, and close on the 1st Friday in December.

Mr. Richardson has purchased a residence, and considers himself as permanently located at CASTALIA.

The Schools will be under the immedinte supervision of himself and lady, under one and the same body of Trustees.

The Female School is near the Franklin line, three miles from the Male, a distance favorable to the seclusion and success of both Institutions.

Mrs. R., who has latterly taught at Belford, has a celebrity which no comment of ours could affect. A large, neat edifice similar to that of the Male Institute is contracted for, and will be erected immediately. Meanwhile students will be accomodated in the old Academy, known formerly as Pleasant Hill. In short, the Trustees would assure their patrons, that they will carefully consider everything and deem nothing unimportant, which will contribute effectually to the consummation of their educational enterprise, rendering the Institutions *all* that enlightened and Christian parents could desire for their children.

Board, including washing and Fuel, $6½ per month. For further particulars address the Principals or

JNO. ADAMS HARRISON,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

At the Female Inst., Messrs. James and Jno. Adams Harrison are prepared to accomodate boarders. Board can also be obtained of the Principal, after the co g session.

June 10, 1852. 924—wtf.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Works of Daniel Webster, 5 vols 8 vo.

The Works of Stephen Olin, D. D., LL.D., Late President of the Wesleyan University, containing Sermons and Sketches.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D., F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Gauthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh N. C., June 9th, 1852. 63—

WARRENTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of the Warrenton Male Academy have the pleasure to announce that that Institution will be opened on the 1st Monday of July next under the charge of the Rev Samuel Milton Frost, with whom they have completed an arrangement for the term of three years.

Mr. Frost is a graduate of the University of North Carolina; from which Institution as well as from Emory & Henry College, Virginia, in which he was for some years engaged as Tutor; he is furnished with the highest testimonials as to his peculiar fitness for such a charge.

The Trustees take pleasure also in being permitted to say that students who have not near relations in the Village or in the vicinity, will with the Principal, be received as Boarders in the family of Benj. E. Cook, Sen'r., from whom they feel warranted in saying they will receive all the kindness and attentions of Home.

The Trustees are gratified in having it in their power to say, that they are providing ample grounds for recreation and exercise by inclosing the lots belonging to the Academy, and that the building itself is undergoing complete repair. Of the advantages of climate and society afforded by the location of this Institution it is unnecessary to speak; they are too well known to require an insertion in this notice.

W. N. EDWARDS, *President.*

TERMS.

Board for Session of five months	$50 00
Tuition per Session for English branches,	12 50
" " " for Latin & Greek Languages	15 00
Fuel for Fall Session	2 00
Spring Session	

Warrenton, N. C. June 9th, 1852. 924—4w.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Wake, I will sell to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 3d day of July, on a credit of six months, the Land and Premises formerly belonging to the late Thos. Meredith, and now occupied by his widow; subject, however, to the Widow's dower, and the claim of Samuel Wait and his wife Sarah M.

Said Tract of Land is situated near the City of Raleigh, contains over 200 acres, and has on it a good Dwelling, with suitable offices and out houses.

I will also sell at the same time and place, on the same credit, an unimproved Tract of Land, lying near the house tract, containing 45 acres.

W. W. VASS, *Adm'r.*

May 19, 1852. 920—td.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction per session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches.	
Mathematics and Latin from	$8 00 to $15 00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise)	20 00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each	6 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
French,	5 00
Board (including washing) per month,	7 to 8 00

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay.

June, 1852. 63—3w.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE fall session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of July next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS.—Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15 00
English, 10 00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin, Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session.

The assistance of the Rev. A. Currie, which has been enjoyed, for the past session, with great profit to the school, is engaged for the next session.

SAML. W. HUGHES, Principal.

June 7th, 1852. 924—3w.

SOUTH LOWELL MALE ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will close on Wednesday the 16th of the present instant. Able speakers are expected to address the assembly upon the subject of Education. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

The next session will commence on the 15th of July, and continue five months.

Board and Washing, $6,50 per month.

TUITION.—Languages,	$15,00
English,	12,50
Primary,	10,00

Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid to the cultivation of the morals, as well as the literary advancement of the students sent to South Lowell.

A. W. GAY, Prest. Executive Com.
D. C. PARISH, Secretary.

South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

June 1st, 1852. 924—3w

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

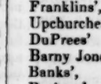
He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.



AND

A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders, from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. —03

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R. Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best—either Well or Spring water are convenient. This place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

NOTICE.

THE candidates for Wake County, will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Spikes',	Monday,	July the 12th.
Adams',	Tuesday,	do. 13th.
Weatherspoons'	Wednesday,	do. 14th.
Grady's,	Thursday,	do. 15th.
Lawes',	Friday,	do. 16th.
Simms',	Saturday,	do. 17th.
Franklins',	Monday,	do. 19th.
Upchurches',	Tuesday,	do. 20th.
DuPrees'	Wednesday,	do. 21st.
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	do. 22d.
Banks',	Friday,	do. 23d.
Busbees'.	Saturday,	do. 24th.
Dunnsville,	Monday,	do. 26th.
Forestville,	Tuesday.	do. 27th.
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	do. 28th.
Hortons',	Thursday,	do. 29th.
Hoods',	Friday,	do. 30th.
Wakefield,	Saturday,	do. 31st.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named to persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 14, 1852. 63—

ICE CREAM!

THE Subscriber would respectfully say to the citizens, that he is prepared to furnish them through the season with ICE CREAM of a superior quality, and of different flavors, at the following low rates:

From 1 to 2 gallons	- - -	$ 2 per gal.
" 3 " 5	" - - -	1,75 per "
All over 5	" - - -	1,50 per "

My aim will always be to give a good article at fair prices. The citizens are well aware what ICE CREAM sold for in Raleigh three years ago. I have, since my residence here, always employed good workmen, for whom I have had to pay high wages, and the knowledge I have of ICE CREAM, I have dearly paid for. I leave it with the citizens to say whether or not I shall be sustained. Your kind patronage is respectfully solicited and will be appreciated.

L. B. WALKER.

June 22, 1852. 66—

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Principal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A